The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CONGRESS.

A Proposition to Expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for Treasonable Sentiments.

Bold Avowal of Disloyalty by Mr. Harris, of Maryland.

He Rebukes the Democratic Party for not Facing the Music.

A Proposition to Expel Mr. Harris Fails for Want of a Two-thirds Vote.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN ASIA.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, presented to the Senate a memorial of the American Ethnographical Society, in favor of sending a commission to the unknown parts of Eastern Asia, for diplomatic, commercial and agricultural purposes, as proposed by Surgeon McGOWAN, United States Army. Gov. MORGAN also submitted a memorial from the American Institute, commending the comprehensive enterprise of Dr. McGOWAN, as one which "cannot fail to increase the number and variety of our agricultural products, and which must lead to the acclimatizing of various useful animals, giving an impetus to our foreign commerce, and promoting generally the cause of science and civilization." The Institute urges the "adoption of such resolutions as may secure to the proposed commission of exploration, not only such aid as will be satisfactory to its enlightened projector, but, at the same time, be creditable to our great and growing nation." Various other learned and industrial bodies have joined in memorializing Congress on the same subject.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

The number of pensions granted, and pension certificates issued at the Pension-office during the month of March, was five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven, as follows:

Widows and orphans	3,592
Invalids	1,535
Rejected	474
Total number disposed of	5 601

The whole number of applications that have been filed in the office since the breaking out of the rebellion is ninety-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, of which forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two were for widows, and forty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven for invalid pensions. The number of applications received during March was four thousand and seventy-three.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ABUSES IN NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Senator GRIMES' bill for reforming the abuses in naval supplies, which are shown to exist by the conviction of STOVER, and the arrest of SCHOFIELD, RAYMOND and SAVAGE, has been reported against by Senator HALE, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Therefore the old naval agency system will not probably be changed at present.

NAVAL ENGINE CONTRACTORS.

The greater number of the engineers who have built engines are here, petitioning Congress for aid. Mr. HALE has not yet reported on the subject. Without interfering with the merits of the claims, it is only just to say that to grant the prayer will increase the naval expenditures far beyond the amount already considered by that Senator as extravagant.

THE CASE OF MR. LOAN, OF MISSOURI.

The report made by the Committee on Elections, in the case of Mr. BRUCE against Mr. LOAN, of the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, is signed by Representatives GANSON, for himself, and DAWES, VOORHEES, BAXTER, and BROWN, of Wisconsin.

They say the evidence discloses ample proof that a portion of the militia in certain localities disregarded entirely the injunction given in certain orders, and in many instances in violation of their duty as good citizens, and the commands promulgated prior to this election, these soldiers, assuming who should and who should not vote, and for whom votes should be cast, and by threats, violence and various modes of intimidation, they so far interfered with the election as, in the opinion of the committee, to render it a nullity; they therefore report that neither LOAN, the sitting member, nor BRUCE, the contestant, is entitled to the seat. Representatives UPSON, SMITHERS, SMITH and SCHOFIELD, of the minority, see no reason for invalidating the election, and hence they join in a resolution that LOAN is entitled to the place he now occupies.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 9.

TREASONABLE SENTIMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

The speaker called Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, to the chair, and, rising to a question of privilege,

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, On the 8th day of April, 1864, when the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ALEXANDER LONG, a Representative in Congress from the Second District of Ohio, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independent nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union; and whereas, the said so-called Confederacy thus sought to be recognized and established on the ruins of a dissolved or destroyed Union, has as its chief officers, civil and military, those who have added perjury to their treason, and who seek to obtain success for their parricidal efforts by the killing of the loyal soldiers of the nation, who are seeking to save it from destruction; and whereas, the oath required of all members, and taken by the said ALEXANDER LONG, on the first day of the present Congress, declares that "I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States," thereby declaring that such conduct is regarded as inconsistent with membership in the Congress of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That ALEXANDER LONG, Representative from the Second District of Ohio, having, on the 8th of April, 1864, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union, and thereby giving aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

Mr. COLFAX said that he had pondered upon his duty, and felt that he had a double obligation resting upon him—one as the presiding officer to administer the duties of the Chair and the rules impartially, and the other as a Representative from the Ninth District of Indiana, commissioned to speak, act, and vote for his constituents, many of whom are in the tented field, and exposing their lives for the safety and perpetuity of the country. He owed it to the women and children in his district, whose natural protections were stricken down by the bloody hand of treason, and whose households have thus been bereft. He had no personal unfriendliness towards the gentleman from Ohio. Their relations had always been pleasant. He (COLFAX) believed in the "freedom of speech," and nothing would have prompted him to the present course excepting the utterances of the gentleman (LONG) that, in so many words, he was in favor of recognizing this so-called Confederacy and its independence, and, by such recognition, admitting it as one of the family of nations; and now, when the Confederate flag was here boldly unfurled, and aid and comfort was given to the enemy by the gentleman, (LONG,) notwithstanding his oath of office, he (COLFAX) felt it his duty to offer this resolution, and call upon the House to pass their judgment upon it. He had offered the resolution, not as the result of consultation, but on his own responsibility. He (COLFAX) said deliberately that his (LONG's) avowal could not be passed over in silence. If such remarks, giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," are suffered to go unrebuked, why ought we to ask our soldiers to peril their lives for the Union? When destruction is thus openly advocated on this floor, we should cease to school deserters, for they have not repudiated their obligations any more flagrantly—certainly less influentially. Complain not if foreign governments recognize the rebel government, if you pass over this declaration of the gentleman (LONG) in silence. If any gentleman of the same political party as the gentleman from Ohio (LONG)—a gentleman who had advocated the recognition of the Confederate flag and government—desired to offer a resolution of this character, he (COLFAX) would give way to him. History is writing down on her enduring tablets events of every passing hour. He (COLFAX) doubted not that the gentleman's (LONG's) friends should have offered this resolution for their own good name. The Senate of the United States, by a more than two-thirds vote, had expelled Senator BRIGHT for writing to the rebel chief a letter of introduction, and after this, when the Legislature of Indiana came to elect Senators, one for a long term and another for a short term, they, respecting the solemn act of the Senate, refused to send him back again to that Body, and a year ago, a former member of Congress (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) was sent out of the country. His friends went before the people, and, by a verdict of 100,000 votes, reaffirmed the order of the Commanding General, (Major-Gen. BURNSIDE,) and but the other day the Supreme Court refused to reopen and review the judgment of that General. If we pass over these utterances of "aid and comfort to the enemy" in silence, those whose hands are stained with blood may ask to come here from the conclave of the Confederacy, saying: We have done no more in Richmond than the gentleman from Ohio has in this hall; and this he did in your presence unrebuked.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that this resolution to expel a member of the House called for more that usual gravity. He was not in the House when his colleague (LONG) made his remarks; but he (COX) was informed by members around him, that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he (COX) been in his seat yesterday, he should have disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion, as crystallized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of the Ohio delegation, excepting his colleague, (LONG,) who was willing to recognize the Confederate Government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make partisan capital by those on the other side. He (COX) believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments and not those of his party. Recently there was a Democratic State Convention in Ohio, representing 145,000 votes, and in that convention no sentiment like that of his colleague was uttered. The only man whose name was presented, looking to recognition, and who had circulated a pamphlet in support of his views, received only two votes in that convention as a delegate. The loyal people of Ohio are not under any shape or color in favor of such a declaration as the resolution attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State rallied and sent her sons to the war, although the people of Ohio did not agree with the African wholly.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) as if in correction of the gentleman, suggested that he meant "Abyssinian." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX replied that the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) took pleasure in repeating a worn-out joke, and he doubted whether that gentleman had any sense at all in connection with the African question.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he would leave that to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX said he would not submit to any further frivolous interruptions, and then referred to the resolutions introduced into the last Congress by Representative CONWAY, of Kansas, in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Where then was the sensitive gentleman from Indiana (COLFAX) that he did not come forward with a resolution of expulsion. He would ask the Speaker (COLFAX) to respond to the question. The Speaker declares that he is for "free speech." Why, then, does he pursue my colleague (LONG) for uttering his sentiments while he (the Speaker) refrains from expelling a man in his (COLFAX's) own ranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer the question.

Mr. COLFAX replied: The Representative from Indiana claims the floor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman's (COX's) speech.

Mr. COX—The gentleman is distinguished for prudence as well as for sagacity.

Some one here asked Mr. COX whether he thought Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, should have been expelled for offering the resolutions that he (CONWAY) did.

Mr. COX responded that he did not think that Mr. CONWAY should be expelled any more than Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, should for his speech in favor of regarding the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government—as an independent nation. His colleague (GARFIELD,) had taken the same ground as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) and now he (GARFIELD,) was in favor of expelling a member of the House, entertaining the same views as himself.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that he took the most decided ground against the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) that the South are now a foreign people. In his speech he (GARFIELD) remarked that they were in the Union; that in putting down this rebellion we must be governed by the laws of war as if they were a foreign nation—but not thereby admitting them to be a foreign nation.

Mr. COX.—Do you hold the doctrine that the Southern Confederacy is independent now, and if not, are you in favor of expelling the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) for holding such a doctrine? I do not believe either in the doctrine of Mr. STEVENS or of Mr. LONG.

Mr. GARFIELD—I draw the most marked and broad distinction between the opinions of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) and those of the gentleman from Ohio (LONG.) The former favored the prosecution of the war to the uttermost to bring back the revolted States; the latter is opposed to all further prosecution of the war, and regards all compromise as impossible. He (LONG) declared openly for throwing up the white flag, acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, and that he would make no attempt, either by conference or war, to restore the Union.]

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested that his colleague (STEVENS) was not in his seat, being detained therefrom by sickness.

Mr. COX replied that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) were printed, and were as well known as if he (STEVENS) were present.

Mr. COX then referred to the remarks of Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON, formerly a member of the House, who said, at the commencement of the rebellion, that if the rebels sustained themselves for a year or two, and nothing but a war of subjugation could bring them back, he (STANTON) would be disposed to recognize their independence. Did his colleague (GARFIELD) vote for Mr. STANTON as Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he did not vote for that gentleman or for any ticket. If he had been in Ohio at the time, he should have voted for Mr. STANTON. His (GARFIELD's) only excuse for not doing so was, not being in the State when the election took place. There were many men on both sides of the political question in the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the Southern people alone for a time, hoping that reason might return to them by delay. Others said we cannot let them alone, and to this class belonged the patriots on both sides. But now, after the question had been adjudicated, and now when the people are determined, after three years have gone by, and when we are emerging from the night into the daylight of victory, to throw up the contest would be treason.

[At the hour of going to press—3½ A. M.—the report of this discussion was still coming over the lines, although it was closed in the House before 6 P. M. We give the closing proceedings, which embody the sensation of the day, from the brief report forwarded during yesterday afternoon.—ED. TIMES.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. LONG yesterday, and he would stand by him for weal or woe. If there was any honesty in the Democratic party they would rise like a hurricane and sweep away those who are preying upon the very vitals of the Republic. He (HARRIS) was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but of acquiescing in secession.

A scene of great excitement existed, owing to the words of Mr. HARRIS, and for this he was compelled to take his seat.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Mr. LONG had declared in his written speech that he would prefer recognition as an alternative, rather than the people of the South should be subjugated and exterminated, and he (WOOD,) endorsed this, and they could expel him for it.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) though not agreeing with Mr. LONG, regarded the proposition as extraordinary.

He yielded the floor to Mr. COLFAX, who, in order to see in printed form what Mr. LONG really had uttered yesterday, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Monday, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union) offered a resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, for the utterance of treasonable sentiments.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.) rose to a point of order, contending the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied, insisting that the rule had been specifically complied with.

The Speaker *pro tem.* decided Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution to be in order.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution on the table. Not carried.

Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS was not adopted—yeas 81, nays 58—a two-thirds vote being necessary for that purpose.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PROGRESS OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION

Dick Taylor Defeated by Gen. Smith at Cane River.

FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Interesting Details of Military Operations in Louisiana.

CAIRO, Friday, April 8.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans, on the evening of the 3d, has arrived, bringing a large number of Government mules and wagons from Vicksburgh.

Nine hundred contrabands, men, women and children, had arrived from Alexandria.

Officers of steamers from Red River report a considerable fight at Cane River, thirty-five miles above Alexandria, on the 28th, between Gen. SMITH's forces, consisting of 8,000 infantry, under Gen. MOWER, and DUDLEY's brigade of LEE's cavalry corps, and DICK TAYLOR's army, estimated at 12,000 strong, posted in an advantageous position. The fight lasted about three hours. Our loss is reported at 18 killed and about 60 wounded. That of the rebels was much greater, some placing it at 200 killed and wounded.

We captured 500 prisoners, and others are still being brought in.

DUDLEY's brigade in the advance, greatly distinguished themselves.

Our troops did not halt on the battle ground, but pushed on in pursuit of the retreating foe. No rest would be given the rebels.

It was Gen. SMITH's design to force the enemy to make a stand and defeat them in a pitched battle, if possible.

A considerable number of deserters have entered our lines.

The steamer *La Crosse* was captured and burned by guerrillas on the 25th ult. below Alexandria, and her crew were released on parole, but their officers were retained.

The same band fired into the *Mattie Stevens* on the night of the 30th. No injury was reported.

A large number of Mississippi refugees are gathering within our lines at Fort Pike and vicinity. Seven hundred in one lot are reported to be leaving rebeldom.

Sales of cotton in New-Orleans on the 1st inst.: 400 bales; ordinary 56c.@58c.; low middling 68c.@69c.; middling, 70c. Sugar, new crop, 15⅜c.@17⅜c.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Forrest Moving South—Grierson Harassing His Columns, but not Strong Enough to Attack Him in Force.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 9.

The steamer *Molly Able* arrived here to-night with Memphis dates of last evening and 480 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Considerable excitement existed at Memphis, caused in consequence of our pickets being driven in at Germantown, a few miles out on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. This is believed to be a feint made by FORREST to enable him to get South with the trains containing the plunder taken by him at Paducah. The Memphis militia have gone to the front to meet any attack that may be made.

Gen. HURLBUT forbids the shipment to Memphis of malt liquors, light wines and medicines without the approval of Gen. BUCKLAND, countersigned by W. P. MILLER, special Treasury Agent. No more permits for goods going beyond the military lines of the city will be granted for the present.

The Memphis cotton market is active and firm, with an upward tendency for the higher grades. Receipts very light. Middling 62c., good middling 64c.@65c., and fair 67c.

The Red River correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* notices an unconfirmed report that Gen. STEELE's forces captured Shreveport without firing a gun; that several of our gunboats had gone above the shoals of Red River to coöperate with our land forces, and that large numbers of cattle and ponies were being captured by our scouting parties, as well as cotton.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 9.

The returns of the election for Judge of the Southern District of Illinois, indicate the election of LEWIS HAMMOCK, Union, over Judge MULKEY, Democrat, by about sixty majority.

Two weeks ago, a man named STEWART was robbed and murdered in his own house in White County, Ill., by men disguised as negroes. The murderers were tracked over seventy miles, to the house of GEORGE W. AIKEN. AIKEN was arrested, and his captors, while returning with him, are reported to have hung him, being convinced of his guilt.

A large lot of soldiers' clothing was around his house which the gang are said to have used when out on a robbing and murdering expedition. The gang are believed to have murdered several Union men in Williamson County.

AIKEN was formerly a Quartermaster in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, and Sheriff of Williamson County.

The steamer *J. J. Rowe* has arrived from New-Orleans with 320 hogheads of sugar, and 300 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati, and 350 hogsheads of sugar, and 27 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer *Empress* has also arrived from New-Orleans with 75 hogsheads of sugar, and 200 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati, and 300 hogsheads of sugar for St. Louis.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Forrest Disbanding his Kentucky Regiments—Operations of Guerrillas at Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 8.

Nineteen rebels, from Caldwell County, belonging to the Third Kentucky rebel Cavalry, gave themselves up to the Provost-Marshal of Hopkinsville yesterday, and were sent here, where they took the oath prescribed by the Amnesty Proclamation. One of them says that FORREST, on the 26th, marched between Mayfield and Paducah, disbanded the Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky rebel Cavalry, and permitted members thereof to go home.

Two hundred rebels, reported in the vicinity of the Hermitage, eleven miles from Nashville, attacked a camp of wood-choppers on the south side of the Cumberland River. A force has been sent out to capture them.

The story of FORREST's officers having crossed into Indiana, to excite the people to revolt, is discredited here.

About forty guerrillas entered Shelbyville, Ky., at 1 o'clock, this morning, stole seven horses from MIDDLETON's stables, and broke open the Branch Bank of Ashland; but, before they could rifle it of its contents, they became alarmed at the proximity of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry and decamped. They have been depredating about here for the past two weeks. The rest of them were arrested and confined in Taylorsville jail last Friday. But on Sunday, their comrades made an attack on the jail and released them.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Fights Near Snyder's Bluff—Rebels Repulsed by Regiments of Colored Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, April 6.

Vicksburgh advices of the 3d instant say that the rebels attacked Rooch's Plantation at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The plantation is situated seven miles above Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and is one of the largest in the State. It had extensive cotton works and splendid buildings, all of which were destroyed. One negro and four children were burned in the buildings. The First Mississippi Cavalry, (colored,) 600 strong, quartered near the plantation, maintained a fight with the rebels 8 o'clock in the morning, when they charged and repulsed the enemy, numbering 1,500 strong. Our loss was sixteen killed; the rebel loss is unknown, but ten killed and wounded were left in our hands. The plantation had been leased by the Government, and was being extensively worked by the lessee.

GRIERSON's cavalry is hanging around FORREST, and occasionally cutting off and capturing small squads. He is not strong enough to attack them in force.

The weather here and at Vicksburgh is warm, with occasional showers.

Gen. WEST is here, en route to join Gen. STEELE. Gen. CORSE is also here.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of tte Varuna from New-Orleans—The Red River Expedition—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The steamer *Varuna*, from New-Orleans on March 29, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is not so late as that received from the same point, via Cairo, but the following details, taken in connection with letters to the St. Louis papers, will be found of interest:

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT HINDERSON'S HILL.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

When MICHAEL HAHN was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, instant, with a great blossoming of bunting, and a chorus of five thousand children, one Gilmore, one hundred guns, and two church bells, his bailiwick was larger than Rhode Island, but not so large as we wished it to be.

But his domains have now been magnified. You have heard how Fort De Russey was taken and Alexandria occupied. That was a long step in the right direction. But at the same time Gen. LEE, with the cavalry division, bearing the red flag, which the ladies of New-York gave him, marched from Brashear City to this point. The rebel army which lay in and near De Russey were flanked by this move, and fled westwardly through Cheneyville toward Natchitoches, and the highways that lead to Texas. Gen. LEE marched his fine division as rapidly as horseflesh would permit, but the rebels were two days ahead of him, and on the short road, and so they all escaped, save a few score of stragglers whom our cavalry picked up.

We arrived at Alexandria on Saturday last, and though we were disappointed at not having met and captured WALKER's division, we yet had the satisfaction of knowing that the rebel forces had been suddenly hustled out of that wide tract of Louisiana which lies between Bayou Boeuf and the Mississippi, never, we trust, to return.

On Monday last, the 21st, Gen. LEE, receiving information of a rebel force lying about eighteen miles above us, at or near Bayou Cotille, detached a portion of his division, under command of Col. T. J. LUCAS, of the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, to coöperate with a division of infantry from Gen. A. J. SMITH's army, under command of Gen. MOWER, in an expedition in that direction.

Moving early in the morning, our forces, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, in the advance, encountered the rebels at a bridge about thirteen miles above Alexandria, and after a sharp skirmish drove them about seven miles to the knob of land known as Henderson's Hill. It was in this skirmish that Col. H. B. SARGENT, of Gen. BANKS' staff, was wounded. His many friends in New-Orleans will be glad to know that though seriously shot just above the knee, the wound is not likely to be dangerous. With good care, we hope to have him in the saddle again in a short time. I need not tell many of your readers what an accomplished and gallant officer Col. SARGENT is, and how much his temporary disability is regretted.

Henderson's Hill was found to be a strong position, held by the Second Louisiana (rebel) Cavalry, with a Texan battery of four guns. The day had been doleful, the heavens above dripping dismally, and the earth beneath muddier than St. Charles-street above Tivoli Circle can ever hope to be. It was late in the afternoon, and our soked soldiers might have been expected to go into camp, and the rebels doubtless thought they would—but they didn't—on the contrary, while we amused the enemy in front, a detachment of the cavalry, the Sixteenth Indiana mounted infantry, under Lieut.-Col. REDFIELD and a section of RAWLES' Fifth United States Artillery, was sent to make a detour to the left, and then to the enemy's rear. They marched sixteen miles through the dark and drizzle, and boldly placed themselves between the advance of DICK TAYLOR's infantry and the cavalry and artillery on Henderson's Hill, thus getting in the rear of the latter.

Swiftly and silently we thus advanced toward the outposts in rear of the rebel camp, reaching them about ten o'clock in the evening.

"Who goes there?"

"Reinforcements from DICK TAYLOR, to help you whip those damed Yankees in front of you!"

"All right—come on."

And so we came on, and in a moment more the rebel pickets were prisoners, sitting on the ground, dazed, diddled and done for. In the same way the outposts were captured, and the camp lay in our power. A house near by, in which the notorious BAILEY SMITH, spy and scout, with fifteen of his band, was indulging in a frugal supper of corn dodger and "shoat," was next surrounded. Lieut.-Col. REDFIELD advanced and knocked at the door.

"Who's there?" said SMITH.

"Federals."

SMITH sprang to the door like a tiger cat, and fired his revolver at the Colonel, but missed his aim. In a moment more a bullet from one of our rifles passed through his arm. In a moment more the whole party were captives.

In the meantime Capt. DOXEY, of the Sixteenth Indiana, with two companies, had entered the camp and captured two of the field guns of the battery and a part of the cavalry, with their horses. The Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry came up on his left, and completed the work. At the same time rebel reinforcements, which were really coming up from DICK TAYLOR's advance, were driven back by REDFIELD, and hearing that the camp had now been taken, TAYLOR took up his line of retreat. Next day our expedition returned, bringing with them about three hundred prisoners, four hundred horses, and the four cannon.

There is no more difficult and delicate task than the management of a night attack, and the officers and men who participated in this expedition deserve the highest praise. The troops of LEE's Cavalry Division which participated in this expedition were the Sixteenth Indiana and Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and a battalion of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry and the Fifth United States Artillery.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS—DESTRUCTION AND SEIZURE OF COTTON.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Saturday, March 26.

The junction of the armies of Gens. FRANKLIN and A. J. SMITH was effected day before yesterday. To-day the latter column, with Gen. MOWER, as usual, in the lead, took up their line of march toward Shreveport.

FRANKLIN's men are not accustomed to marching, and being impeded by a large amount of baggage, have been much longer on the way than was expected. They have had no encounter with the enemy since leaving the vicinity of Franklin and Iberville.

Gen. BANKS and staff, Gen. STONE, Gen. ARNAUD, and Col. GRANT WILSON, arrived on the transport *Blackhawk*, on the 25th. We have now two vessels of that name here—one is the ship-of-war *Blackhawk*, which is, in official correspondence, said to be "at sea," although she can hardly turn round in this narrow creek, and the other the well known packet of that name. One is the headquarters of Admiral PORTER; the other that of the army dignitary, Gen. BANKS.

The operations are brought to something like a standstill by the unpleasant fact that there is not yet water enough to admit the heaviest class of gunboats freely. The *Eastport*, in trying to pass up to-day, grounded, where she now lies fast, with a line to the shore. The water in this stream is so uncertain that two hours may bring a rise, or it may be two weeks. Meantime the boats are all ready to take advantage of the first rise. PORTER is afraid of rams and torpedoes, and does not like to risk himself five hundred miles up without plenty of vessels, and to spare.

There is no doubt that the enemy will retire before us as the army advances. The destruction of Shreveport and the capture of the river transports is the thing to be accomplished. Meanwhile Gen. DICK TAYLOR, with the Confederate Gen. WALKER, is loitering about Nachitoches, ready to abandon it so soon as we advance. SMITH will try and coax him into a fight, but will be careful to keep one eye on his base of operations and supply, which will be near the river. The roads run along by the river, so that the troops can march while their heavy baggage is transported by boats.

BUSINESS RESUMPTION.

The landing at Alexandria has never, perhaps, looked quite so animated as now, for, although in the olden time it was a place of considerable shipping importance, it had no such display of fine boats in its palmiest days. Twenty gunboats of all sorts, and thirty large transports, are at the levee to-day. The town is crowded with blue coats, and I observe that some of our officers are already on good terms with the fair women of the South. The few inhabitants that remain are of the type of the *ancien régime*, with but few of the city refinements to show off. The town itself is not attractive, the buildings being low and poor. There is but one hotel, that without name; one brick block of stores at all noticeable. The surrounding country, however, is as charming as the town is prosaic. Riding out to the Bayou Rapids and beyond, the roadside is dotted with large, low, spreading houses, with fine grounds and evergreens. Many of the planters are exceedingly wealthy. The produce of one plantation we passed was 3,000 hogsheads of sugar, and others we saw of 2,500 bales of cotton yearly.

DESTRUCTION AND SEIZURE OF COTTON.

There is, of course, very little cotton or sugar now, compared with the former time. It is estimated that there were in Rapides Parish—one of the most wealthy—fifteen thousand bales of cotton stored on our arrival, part of which was in the seed. The action of the navy in seizing it along the river caused Gen. TAYLOR to burn large quantities, to prevent it being "stolen," (as he would say,) and five thousand bales have been burned in four days. As yet there has been no cotton shipped from this stream by private parties. Indeed, there is a strict blockade maintained at the mouth of the river, and we have understood that even Gov. YATES, of Illinois, was unable to force it. Nothing less than the Admiral's permission can get up.

By the way, there is something singular in the action of the navy in its course in reference to the subject of cotton. You are aware that they have been seizing all they could lay hands on, going out as far as six miles (when covered by the army,) to press teams to haul it in. Thus far not a bale, except this, has been shipped. They mark the cotton sometimes before, and sometimes after it is put on board. Some unitiated genius, seeing the mystic letters C. S. A., U. S. N., misinterpreted them to mean "Cotton Stealing Association," United States Navy. Protection papers have been given to others till the fleet returns, when their cotton can be hauled on board.

Gen. BANKS, it is supposed, will allow trade to be reëstablished here. There are all appearances that it will be for some time a military post. I should notice that Gen. BANKS' popularity with the loyal and semi-loyal people of Louisiana is very great. I have heard a hundred complimentary expressions as to his capacity and just conservatism from old slave owners. They can take BANKS, free labor and all.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated New-Orleans, March 26, says:

Last evening the steamboat *Luminary* arrived from Alexandria, bringing twenty-three Confederate officers, captured in the fight of the 21st. They belong to the Second Louisiana Cavalry and the Crescent Artillery, and their names are as follows:

Capt. C. L. Elgee, Chief on Gen. Taylor's staff; Capt. Brussard, Lieut. Carmouche, Lieut.-Col. Blair, Adj. Sims, Lieut. A. C. Brussard, Lieut. Paul, Capt. Prudhomme, Lieut. R. T. Gibbs, Lieut. Hine, Lieut. Carpenter, Lieut. Drouguet, Major W. O. Brazeal, Lieut. Sibley, Lieut. Ransom, Dr. Thompson, Lieut. S. S. Bossur, Lieut. R. M. Walsh, Lieut. D. M. Munvant, Lieut. R. N. Goind, Lieut. A. V. Carter, Lieut. J. D. Gunds, Capt. N. D. Calhoun.

The officers of the *Luminary* report that neither in going to nor returning from Alexandria, was a single shot fired at them or hostile demonstration of any kind made.

To-day, many reports about the state of things in the Red River country are afloat. A gentleman just from there states, that as the Federals advance, the Confederates burn up all the cotton, so that it may not fall into Federal hands, and that at night the whole country is illuminated by the flames from the burning cotton.

The *True Delta*, of March 28, says:

From Mr. WILKINSON, clerk of the steamer *Laurel Hill*, from Alexandria yesterday, 1 A. M., we have later intelligence from our army at that place. We learn from Mr. WILKINSON that the gunboat *Eastman* and two others, names not recollected, had got above the shoals, bound for Shreveport.

The land forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH left Alexandria last Sunday morning, also en route for Shreveport.

We shall no doubt soon learn of some hot work in Southwestern Louisiana.

THE ELECTION.

From the New-Orleans Era, May 29.

The election of yesterday, for members of Constitutional Convention, resulted in a complete triumph of the Free-State Party. With few exceptions the regular Free-State ticket was elected in this parish; and in these exceptional cases the successful candidates are in favor of a Free Constitution.

We have no doubt the result is equally gratifying throughout the State.

The Copperheads were not in the field, though a few of them crept into the so-called "Citizens' ticket."

The sound flogging they received in the election of Feb. 22, convinced them of the hopelessness of their cause, and they did not venture upon another race with the Free State party.

It is with pride and pleasure that we record the fact that a full and complete victory has been achieved for a free Constitution.

The following named gentlemen were elected;

First Representative District.—G. F. Brott, Joseph Gorlinski, R. B. Bell, John Stumpf, W. T. Stocker, J. B. Schroeder and E. Murphy.

Second Representative District—Geo. A. Fosdick, T. B. Thorpe, W. R. Hire, Terrence Cook, J. J. Haley, Alfred C. Hills, Jos. H. Wilson, John Henderson, Jr., M. W. Murphy, J. H. Stiner and P. K. O'Conner.

Third Representative District.—John W. Thomas, James Fuller, J. R. Terry, John Sullivan, John Foley, O. W. Austin, Geo. Howes, H. W. Waters and P. Harnan.

Fourth Representative District—Judge Durell, R. King Cutler, E. J. Wenck, Alf. Shaw and Louis Gastinel.

Fifth Representative District.—John Buckley, Jr., J. P. Montamat, Xavier Maurer, A. Mendiveri and E. Able.

Sixth Representative District.—Dr. M. F. Bonzano, Adolph Bailey, J. B. Bofill and M. F. Crozat.

Seventh Representative District.—Judge R. K. Howell, M. D. Kavanagh, J. G. Baum, and H. Millspaugh.

Eighth Representative District.—O. H. Paynot, J. A. Spellacy and J. E. Cook.

Ninth Representative District.—Ed. Hart, E. Goldman and E. Maas.

Tenth Representative District.—W. R. Fish, George W. Grier, J. T. Barrett, James Duane, C. W. Stauffer, John Purcell, Ed. Flood, R. S. Abbott, J. L. Davis and Benjamin Campbell.

Algiers.—W. A. Seymour and G. H. Flagg.

The total vote cast in the city and Algiers, as near as we could ascertain last night, is about 3,500. This, considering the fact that the weather was rainy and disagreeable, and that there was not opposition enough to the regular Free-State nominations to induce the people to go to the polls in such force as they would had the Copperheads put a ticket in the field, is very good indeed. When the returns from the country are all received, we think the total vote will amount to considerably more than the President's proclamation required to restore the State to the Union.

Fire at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 9.

At midnight of Wednesday, a fire broke out in Oil City, on Main-street, below the Post-office, and destroyed a block and a half of buildings. Among the property destroyed were, Windsor's hardware, sheet-iron and tin shop, the St. Nicholas restaurant, and part of the blocks known as "Arcade" and "Michigan." No efforts were made to stop the progress of the fire, except pulling down buildings and oil sheds and putting wet blankets on the roofs. The Post-office was saved by pulling down the adjoining building above, or towards the Petroleum House. The amount of damage and insurance have not been ascertained.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 8.

Last Sunday night forty rebels landed on the wharf at Cape Lookout, and placed the keeper and his wife under guard. They destroyed all the oil, and exploded a keg of powder under each of the towers. The windows being open lessened the effects. Seventy feet of the stairway was destroyed and the lantern severely injured, so much so that it will take several days to repair. The steamer *City of Jersey* arriving a few moments afterwards, the rebels skedaddled, supposing her to be a gunboat.

No news from Newbern.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Movement from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The Rebel Forces in Northern Texas.

SUFFERINGS OF THE UNION MEN.

THE LOYAL CHOCTAW CONVENTION.

Gen. Blunt Anxious to Make a Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, March 21, 1864.

The question has received no legal settlement as to whom properly belongs the command of the Army of the Frontier. As to the position of that question you were advised in my last. Practically, however, it is solved by the issuance of an order directing all the regiments, the jurisdiction of which is questioned, to march to-day, to act, it is believed, in conjunction with the forces of STEELE, moving out from Little Rock, and those of Gen. BANKS, moving up the Red River, toward Shreveport. The troops are moving under Gen. THAYER, the officer put in command by STEELE. The forces, consisting of the Second, Sixth and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, the Eighteenth Iowa, the First and Second Kansas Colored Regiments and the Third Kansas Battery (the guns of which were captured by Gen. BLUNT at the battle of Fort Wayne) comprise the troops now moving from this to Archidelphia, where a junction is expected with Gen. STEELE.

The forces left in Western Arkansas, to garrison posts and fight bushwhackers, consist of two Arkansas regiments, a battery, the Second Kansas Battery, and a squadron of the Sixth Kansas. It so happens (with the exception of the latter company and the Second Kansas Battery,) that the troops removed are those claimed by Gen. BLUNT as properly under his command. The Eighteenth Iowa, it is unquestionable, so belong, as they were in the Indian Territory on the 1st of January, when the Department of Kansas was created. So also was the Second Kansas Battery and four companies of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry.

The Ninth Kansas Cavalry, which had been ordered to Little Rock, are now ordered here, for duty under THAYER.

By a scout in from Texas, bearing dispatches for Gen. BLUNT from loyal citizens, who have placed themselves for months past in communication with him, your correspondent is enabled to give you some interesting particulars as to the numbers and location of the rebel forces in South Arkansas and Northern Texas.

The rebel forces in Arkansas are under PRICE and HOLMES. The latter is at Washington Hempstead, about 100 miles south by east of this point. The headquarters of their Arkansas army is at that point. The force there is small. A Spring Hill a few miles south in the same county. STERLING PRICE has between 5,000 and 6,000 men. At Camden, in Washita County, about 35 miles east, MARMADUKE, SHELBY and Col. DEUTHERY are encamped. They have not four thousand in all. Gen. CABELL is near Paricilfia, the county seat of Sevier, the southwest county of the State, with between two and three thousand men. A Gen. GANO is at Lanesport, in the southwest corner, with three skeleton regiments under Cols. HARDEE, DEMOS and BATTLES, in all about 600 men. This enumeration would make the rebel force in Southwestern Arkansas amount to about eleven or twelve thousand. What there is at Shreveport, La., and that vicinity I have no means of ascertaining. In the Red River counties of Texas, and adjacent portions of the Indian Territory the rebel force is small. A Gen. McCULLACK has 1,300 men; QUANTRILL has about 300 at Sherman, Grayson County, Texas; Gen. MAXY, of Texas, has about 500 men at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, on the Red River; COOPER is at Boggy Depot with three skeleton regiments; STAND WAITEE has 700 in the vicinity. The entire rebel force is not more than 3,000, Texans, Indians and all, in Northern Texas. On the other hand, the Unionists are growing bolder and stronger every day. We have some 500 Texan Unionists in the Kansas and Arkansas regiments, who have come into Gen. BLUNT's lines. Scouts are continually passing to and fro. Gen. BLUNT's appearance on the Red River west of Doaksville, would be the signal for a general uprising of the Union men of Northern Texas. This Spring must bring a release to this people from rebel tyranny, from which they have suffered so much. Words fail to tell all the horrors of the past three years in this entire region among Union men. Our scouts bring the most frightful stories of the outrages being perpetrated at Sherman, and vicinity by QUANTRILL's assassins. The murderous gangs who so long held the Missouri border in terror are all in the locality named. QUANTRILL, TODD, GAGER and SI GORDON have their gangs. It is stated that they rob indiscriminately from both parties, and they have instituted a perfect reign of terror. They go to merchant or farmer, taking whatever they want. Any woman that strikes the fancy of these ruffians is carried off to camp, or used basely at her own home. Of course their presence has become intolerable, especially as a large majority of the people are sincere Unionists. If Gen. BLUNT had sufficient cavalry to make a raid, which he could with two regiments, he would readily obtain from 3,000 to 5,000 white and black recruits. The country is rich, filled with cattle, and abundantly supplied with grain and forage. The harvest of last year was extraordinary. It is more than probable that Gen. BLUNT will make a movement. He is not the man to sit down and suck his thumbs because outwitted by jealous rivals. He has twice organized his own army, taken the field, defeated, routed and destroyed armies double his own in number. He will make the attempt again. If he can get to the Red River and live, he will soon have whites and negroes enough to make a small division.

The Indian Nations, Choctaws and Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, who have not yet formally returned to their allegiance, are most anxious to do so at this time, provided they can be protected against rebel raids. A large portion of the Creeks and Seminoles have always been loyal. But few of the Choctaws and Chickasaws have. The first are now moving for this purpose. The Texan "Feds," who have come out, declare the majority of the Chickasaws to be our friends. They have been so situated, as not to enable them to act openly. They will readily return to their homes and loyalty, when the Federal army can protect them. About one-third of the Chocktaws are acting in this matter. All of the upper counties of their Nation were represented on the 14th instant, at Scullyville or New-Hope, a town about fifteen miles from this place, in the Territory. Some thirty delegates were in convention. They adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In entering upon the reconstruction of our Government in this Nation, we believe that the Government of the United States has been an infinite blessing to all parts of this country, and especially our own Nation; and,

Whereas, Corporations of the United States have set up their individual rights in opposition to the Federal Government: therefore be it

Resolved, First—That we, the citizens of the Choctaw Nation, knowing that the Government of the United States must be maintained supreme over the so-called rights of any portion of this country, do, on the part of the Choctaw Nation, utterly disclaim any pretensions to any so-called rights which may be subversive of the rights of the Federal Government, and hold that our primary allegiance is due to the Government of the United States.

Second—That we, citizens of the Choctaw Nation, desire the authority of the United States to be vindicated, and the people brought back to their allegiance.

Third—That the following named citizens be appointed a committee to select proper men for the Provisional Government of the nation and Secretary of State *pro tem.*, subject to a future vote of the people, and a Delegate to represent our Nation at Washington:

Committee- Jeremiah H. Ward, J. G. Ainsworth, John Hanaway, Wm. E. Merryman and J. L. Jacobs.

The convention was presided over by WILLIAM T. STEPHENS, a prominent Choctaw, and THOMAS EDWARDS, also actively loyal. Letters were read from Chief JACK McCURTAIN and others, who have withdrawn from the rebel ranks, and are with their men now at home on their farms. All of these men have been slaveholders, and are willing and anxious to forego the institution. THOMAS EDWARDS was nominated as Provisional Governor, and GEORGE W. BOYD for Secretary of State.

EDWARD B. PERKINS was elected delegate. This gentleman is a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Kansas, and, for six months past, Provost-Marshal at Van Buren. He married a lady, the daughter and heiress of one of the chief families of the Nation, and through that has been enabled to exercise considerable influence among the Choctaws. He has so far used it well and wisely, and deserves the careful consideration of the Administration for the admirable manner in which he has exerted himself to restore the national authority in this section. He is a young, but talented man, and will acquit himself with credit of his mission.

Bushwhacking is becoming daily more active in this region. We hear constantly of outrages being perpetrated by these fiends. The denuding of this region of troops will leave it an easy prey. The army cannot stay without cultivation of the land, and it is quite impossible to induce the farmers and laborers to work under the unpromising condition of affairs. The colored population are importunate in their appeals to be allowed to go north, to Kansas. They dread the bushwhackers, and will not work in the country unless more troops are sent. FED.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ARKANSAS.

Addresses by Gov. Murphy and Gen. Kimball.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTIES OF ARKANSAS FOR WHICH NO ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN HELD.

CITIZENS OF ARKANSAS: I address you because you have been so far deprived of the privilege of aiding in the restoration of civil government in the State, by the occupation of your section of the State by the rebel army. In January last, a Convention of Delegates, elected by a portion of the people, met at Little Rock, remodeled the Constitution of the State, and appointed me for Governor. The new Constitution differs from the old in this—that it abolishes Slavery in Arkansas forever. The members of the Convention were sober, earnest men, on whom events had made a deep impression. They were tired of war, and the desolation that war produces: they remembered the security and happiness that they enjoyed when law and order prevailed, and the flag of the free was the only emblem of their nationality. They remembered, too, when in an evil hour, a combination of insane politicians, forced their State into rebellion against their own Government. *Not one of the traitors had been wronged—not one of them had ever been deprived of a right.* On the contrary, they had always been protected in their special and exclusive rights—especially in their right to hold slaves. Yet, in their insane madness, they rejected that protection, and sought to overturn the Government that protected them in the possession of their slaves.

The results of the rebellion they now see—you all see and feel. The slaves free; the masters fugitives or prisoners, or the recipients of the pardon of the Government against which they rebelled, and tried, but in vain, to destroy; all the families of the land in mourning; property pillaged and destroyed; poverty and desolation everywhere; happiness changed to misery, joy to mourning and woe. They saw no way to escape the evils under which we are all suffering but to return to the Government of our ancestors, and remove the cause of our trouble. The Constitution was referred to the people on the 14th of March, and ratified by a very large vote, and is now the supreme law of the State. State and county officers have been elected. You have been deprived of the right by the presence of rebel forces in your counties.

The convention provided by an ordinance that in such cases an election may be holden on any other day thereafter, that the people may agree upon for county officers. I therefore recommend to you that as soon as you can hold an election with safety to yourselves, that you appoint a day in your respective counties, and that you elect representatives to the Legislature and all your county officers, and take on yourselves all the rights and duties of freemen, and give your aid and influence to the restoration of the State to her position in the Union, and to peace and *former security*. We have all erred—we have all gone astray. Father forgive us, as we forgive those that have sinned against us. Let this spirit prevail, and happiness will soon be ours—peace and security will soon spread over the land, and we will again be honored citizens of the United States of America.

This is nobility enough—this is honor enough—to be called a citizen of the United States, whose flag commands the admiration and respect of the world; and whose Government has never failed to avenge or right the wrongs done to its humblest citizen.

Spurn, then, the tyranny and oppression of the leaders of this wicked rebellion and return to the home of your ancestors, *and your own* by inheritance, and atone for the past by securing to your posterity freedom, security and happiness hereafter.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 21, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT OF 7TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—In obedience to General Orders No. 14, dated Headquarters Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1864, the undersigned, commanding the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, assumes command of all the troops in this department "along and north of the line of the Arkansas River."

He intends to protect, to the fullest extent of his power, all citizens who may be in the country occupied by troops under his command, in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; knowing that in so doing he will assist in accomplishing the primary object of the Government he serves.

He will devote all his energies to the defeat of the enemies of that Government; and although, as a soldier, he can feel respect for those *openly* in arms against it, yet robbers and guerrillas who have taken advantage of the unsettled state of the country to burn dwellings, murder their neighbors, and insult women, are in no respect soldiers, and when taken will not be treated as such.

He requires all citizens to aid and assist the officers of the United States Government, and to stand firm in their allegiance to it.

The loyal shall be protected, and the sympathizers with rebellion, though they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, will be treated as rebels, unless they conform in word and act, to the spirit of that oath.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Brigadier-General.

FIFTY DOLLAR UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES—COUPONS DETACHED.—A few days ago one of the banks of this city received, in the way of business, a fifty-dollar United States Treasury Note, dated December 1st, 1863, payable two years after date, with interest at five per cent. per annum, the latter payable semi-annually. Subsequently it was ascertained that the interest coupons had been detached from the note. The United States Treasurer at Washington was thereupon inquired of as to the effect on the value of the note by the detachment of the coupon, and replied as follows: "The coupons having been detached, it ceases to be a legal tender until the 1st of June, 1865, at which time it will be received for its full face value." This is an important fact to all persons receiving treasury notes with coupons attached.—*Baltimore Sun, April 8.*

THE LAKE TUNNELL AT CHICAGO.—The recent heavy rains have partially stopped the workmen engaged in sinking the shaft of the Lake Tunnel at the Water Works, owing to the consequent large amount of surface water, which has soaked down through the quicksand and forces its way up from beneath the cylinder. A steam pump has been rigged and the water pumped out, but until the head of surface water is all removed no further excavation will be made. The workmen have reached a depth of sixteen feet and two of the cylinders have been placed in position. The contractors say that by excavating some four feet more, they will come to a strata of thick blue clay, and when once the excavation is completed in this, there will be no further trouble to contend with. The cylinders are bolted together in a cement formed of iron filings, sulphur and other chemicals, forming a joint perfectly impervious to water.—*Chicago Tribune, April 7.*

CONSTITUTIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Eloquent Speech by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.

The following comprises all of the speech delivered on Tuesday last by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, United States Senator for Maryland, bearing directly upon the question of amending the Federal Constitution so as forever to abolish Slavery in the United States. After stating his objections to the abolition of Slavery under the war power and under the legislative war power, he said:

In my view, then, Mr. President, without troubling the Senate further upon these two heads of inquiry, what we seek, or what I wish to have done, Slavery abolished, cannot be done in either of those two modes. Then there is another, an amendment to the Constitution. Now it is said it cannot be done in that mode. The honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS) if I understood him correctly, in the very elaborate speech which he delivered upon the subject a few days since, full of all the learning which belongs to the question, and pregnant with a very ingenious application of that learning, seems to think that there is something in the admitted sovereignty of the States which is inconsistent with the authority of the people of the United States to amend the Constitution so as to trench at all points upon the existing authority of the States. The honorable member from Delaware (Mr. SAULSBURY) takes another ground, and that is, that as slaves are made property by the laws of the States, that property, like every other description of property, is not the subject of Government interference, except as that interference may be necessary for its protection. Now, a word or two upon each objection.

The honorable member from Kentucky is right in saying that in a certain sense the States are sovereign; but if he means by that to say that the United States, in another sense, are not equally sovereign, he is mistaken. The school of which Mr. CALHOUN was the head, and the antecedent school by whose teachings he professed to be governed, (that which had for its head Mr. MADISON,) seemed to have been under the impression, and unfortunately succeeded in inculcating it upon the public mind too strongly for the peace of the country, the safety and prosperity of his own section, that the only sovereignty was that which belonged to the States. There never was a greater political heresy. The States, in the first place, were never disunited. As one they declared independence. As one they fought and conquered the independence so declared. As one, in order to make that independence fruitful of all the blessings which they anticipated from it, they made the Constitution of the United States. The Articles of Confederation, suddenly prepared, were found during the war, and for three or four years subsequent to the war, to be not only not suited to the purposes of the men by whom those articles were agreed upon, but to be destructive of the very purposes for which our fathers fought, and bled, and triumphed in establishing their independence. They met in convention, they adopted the Constitution in convention, and recommended it not to the States in the capacity of States, not to the Governments of the States as Governments, but to the people of the States for their adoption; and they could have submitted it in no other way. Any other mode of laying it before the country would have been inconsistent with the preamble to the instrument, which states that it is the work of the people as contradistinguished from the States. How the people were to assemble, where they were to assemble, what influences were to govern them in deciding for or against the Constitution, is immaterial. When they once decided in its favor, the people of each State agreed as a people with the people of every other State that that should be the form of Government. They consented in adopting the Constitution as a people that the Constitution, if adopted by the people of nine States, should be the Constitution of the people of those States in the aggregate.

So said the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of McCULLOUGH *vs.* The State of Maryland, in the opinion given by Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL. So said the same court in the opinion given—and it was the unanimous opinion—in the case of BOOTH *vs.* The United States, by the present Chief Justice. They both announced as the clear operation of the Constitution, and as a fact ever to be borne in mind in construing the Constitution of the United States, that it was the adoption of the people of the United States, and that the sovereignty of the United States, to the extent of the powers conferred upon the Government of the United States and the sovereignty conferred upon the Governments of the States by the people of the States respectively, was precisely the same and no more than it would have been if they had been framed and adopted at the same time—that is to say, each State, except so far as the people as a people had gone with other people in depriving themselves of the powers with which they were antecedently clothed, had no authority, as long as that other constitution remained, to take any step inconsistent with the powers conferred by that constitution; or, in the language of the court, that each, within the sphere of the authority with which it was clothed, was supreme. There was no absolute sovereignty—that is to say, there was no sovereignty coextensive with the whole scope of political power belonging to the government of either, but each was invested with a portion of the sovereignty which the people might create, and each, therefore, within the extent of the portion allowed it, was to the extent of that portion supreme.

That being the case, what is there in the objection suggested by the honorable member from Kentucky that the States are sovereign? The answer to it is, so is the United States, and so were the people of the United States when they adopted the Constitution of the United States. What they have done is, except in the mode pointed out by the Constitution, irrevocably done, unless there should occur a state of things in which the other and paramount right, never recognized by constitutions of government, comes into existence, the right of vindicating the rights conferred by the existing Government against oppression and tyranny—the right of revolution. There is a letter—I have it not by me now—written in 1833 by Mr. MADISON to Mr. WEBSTER, found in the first volume of Mr. WEBSTER's works, the edition by Mr. EVERETT, and in the biography prefixed to that edition, which states, as I think, very clearly, as he ever stated any proposition before him, the character of the two Governments. Mr. CALHOUN professed to follow the teachings of 1798, and MADISON as at the head of the school by whom the doctrines of 1798 were taught. MADISON, however, the founder of the school, so to speak, denounced the conduct of South Carolina as utterly inconsistent with the principles of the school of 1798, and in the letter to which I allude, complimented Mr. WEBSTER upon his speech in answer to Mr. CALHOUN as a triumphant vindication of the true nature of the Government, and as demolishing, in his judgment, forever the frightful and unconstitutional heresy of Nullification and Secession.

Mr. President, if the people of the United States, when they assembled together in their several States and adopted the Constitution of the United States, were supreme, then it was their right, and nobody else's right, to provide how long the Government should last, whether it should be changed at all, and if changed, how changed. They did provide. They were too wise not to know in advance that the circumstances of the country might change; the Constitution as it was then, admirably suited in their judgment to the wants of the people as they were, might prove inadequate to its cherished end; and they therefore provided by the fifth article of the Constitution for the amendment of the instrument itself, and placed the whole instrument subject to the power of amendment with exceptions, the exception as to the abolition of the Slave-trade until 1808, and the exception as to the taxing and representative clauses; but everything else was made subject to amendment in the way pointed out by the article, and the article goes on to declare that when amended, in the mode so pointed out, the amendment shall to all intents and purposes be a part of the Constitution, and of course be as valid as if, instead of coming into the Constitution hereafter by way of amendment, it was incorporated in the Constitution itself as it was originally adopted.

Now, a word or two in answer to the honorable member from Delaware. He says that this measure cannot be constitutionally adopted, because the subject with which it deals, if I understand him, is not a subject for political action. That would be singular.

Mr. SAULSBURY—The Senator will pardon me for interrupting him. He will find no such remark in anything that I said as that the subject was not a subject of political government. I admit that it is a very proper subject for State political government; but I deny the authority of three-fourths of the States to take action to abolish Slavery in the remaining States, or to destroy property, to say what shall or what shall not be property, because that does not come within the scope, purposes and objects that the framers of the Constitution, and those who formed the Union, had in making the Constitution. That is the position I have taken.

Mr. JOHNSON—I may have expressed myself inaccurately for the purpose of conveying my own understanding of what the honorable member said; but I did understand him precisely as he has stated now. He says that, with reference to the Constitution of the United States, the institution of Slavery is not within the amendatory clause, because, with reference to the Government of the United States, it is not a subject for political interference. Let me ask the honorable member—and he can answer it hereafter if he thinks proper—could human Slavery have been abolished by the Constitution originally? I suppose no one will doubt that. If the framers of the Constitution had put a clause in it that Slavery should not exist—that it should go out of existence at once, or go out of existence at any period thereafter, instantaneously or gradually, would anybody doubt that it would have been legally operative? Certainly not. If it would have been within the power of the people of the United States, acting precisely in the mode in which they acted in adopting the Constitution as it is, to have provided by an express article for the termination of human slavery, why is it that it cannot be done by them now under the clause which gives to the people of the United States the authority to amend the Constitution? It can only be, not that human slavery is not in itself an object of government—that the honorable member admits not to be the case—it is not because it was not an object of government in 1789; but that it has been taken entirely out of the scope of governmental power, the scope of the political power of the people, because it was not abolished by the Constitution. Why, Mr. President, what says the preamble to the Constitution?

Remember, now the question is, can that institution which deals with humanity as property—which claims to shackle the mind, the soul and the body—which brings to the level of the brute a portion of the race of man—cease to be within the reach of the political power of the people of the United States, not because it was not at one time within their power, but because at that time they did not exert the power? What says the preamble? How pregnant with a conclusive answer is the preamble to the proposition that Slavery cannot be abolished. What does that preamble state to have been the chief objects that the great, and wise, and good men had at heart in recommending the Constitution, with the preamble, to the adoption of the American people? That justice might be established, that tranquility might be preserved; that the common defence and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Is there no danger to the tranquility of the country in its existence? May it not interfere with the common defence and general welfare? And, above all, is it consistent with any notion which the mind of man can conceive of human liberty? The very clause under which we seek to put an end to the institution, the amendatory clause, may have been, and, in all probability was, inserted in the instrument from a conviction that the time would come when justice would call so loudly for the extinction of the institution that her call could not be disobeyed; when the peace and tranquility of the land would demand in thunder tones the destruction of the institution as inconsistent with such peace and tranquility; and when the sentiment of the world would become shocked with the existence of a condition of things in the only free Government upon the face of the globe as far as the white man is concerned, and founded upon principles utterly inconsistent with any other form of government than a government which secures freedom—when the sentiment of the world would be shocked by the continuing existence of human bondage, and we should become the scoff and scorn of Christendom.

I am not to be told, Mr. President, that our fathers looked to this race merely because they differed in color from ourselves, as not entitled to the rights which for themselves, they declared to be inalienable. There was not one of them, from the most humble, intellectually and morally—if there were any humble in that great body which formed the Convention that recommended the Constitution of the United States to the adoption of the American people—who would not have been shocked if he had been told that there was a right to make a slave of any human being. The advocates of Slavery now in our midst—I do not mean here, but in the South and in some of the pulpits of the North—say that Slavery of the black race, is of divine origin. Scriptural authority for its existence and its perpetual existence from time to time till, as I think, the moral mind has become nauseated by the declaration, has been vouched for its sanctity and its perpetual existence. The Saviour of mankind did not put an end to it by physical power or by the declaration of any existing illegality in word. His mission upon earth was not to propagate His doctrines by force. He came to save, not to conquer. His purpose was not to march armed legions throughout the habitable globe, securing the allegiance of those for whose safety He was striving. He warred by other influences. He aimed at the heart principally. He inculcated his doctrines, more ennobling than any that the world, enlightened as the world was before His advent upon earth, had been able to discover. He taught to man the obligation of brotherhood. He announced that the true duty of man was to do to others as he would have others do to him, to all men the world over; and unless some convert to the modern doctrine that Slavery itself finds not only a guarantee for its existence, but for its legal existence, in the Scripture—except, out of the operation of the influences which His morality brought to bear on the mind of the Christian world, the black man, and shows that it was not intended to apply to black men—then it is not true, it cannot be true, that He designed His doctrine not to be equally applicable to the black and to the white, to the race of man as he then existed, or as he might exist in all after time.

Is it to be supposed, because of the present condition of this degraded population, that they are not proper subjects for the enjoyment of human freedom? Are they by nature, and in spite of whatever education tyranny may have left them, so mentally and morally deficient that they do not know what are the blessings of human freedom? What do we see? Wherever the flag of the United States, the symbol of human liberty, now goes, under it, from their hereditary bondage, are to be found men, women, and children assembling and craving its protection. Is it because they expect greater physical comfort, and that they obtain it? The mere physical condition of the man, in many cases, while under the control of a master, was better than that which he received after coming under the protection of our flag; but in the one the iron of oppression had pierced his soul, and in the other he is gladdened by the light of liberty. It is idle to deny, we feel it in our own persons, how with reference to that sentiment all men are brethren. Look to the illustrations which the times now afford; how in the illustration of that sentiment do we differ from the black man? He is willing to incur every personal danger which promises to result in throwing down his shackles and making him tread the earth which God has created for all as a man and not as a slave. It is an instinct of the soul. Tyranny may oppress it for ages and centuries; the pall of despotism may hang over it; but the sentiment is ever there; it kindles into a flame in the very furnace of affliction, and it avails itself of the very first opportunity that offers promising the least chance of escape, and wades through blood and slaughter to achieve it, and whether it succeeds or fails demonstrates, vindicates in the very effort, the inextinguishable right to liberty.

Then, Mr. President, if, as all men, I think, must admit, who permit themselves to consider the question fairly, all prejudice apart, that Slavery is a sin, is a wrong, cries for redress, should be redressed, the only practical difficulty which stands in our way, in my judgment, is, can it be done without introducing worse evils than will result from its present continuance? In my judgment the continuance of the right and authority of this Union and Government, administered upon the principles to be found incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, is much more important to the welfare of the human race, and to our own portion of the human race, than is the continuance of Slavery. Can the two go on together now?

There was a time when I believed that for ages and ages they might go on; that the abolition of the institution would be the result of peaceful causes, influences, though silent, persuasive; but, as I think, owing to misjudging philanthropy in one section, and to a traitorous purpose in another, that time, in my view has passed. Let the institution be abolished, and the subject is taken from the political controversies of the day on which and in relation to which alone the Southern people can be excited to madness by the traitors who may come into existence from time to time. Their first effort to destroy the Government was by the declared asserted oppression of the tariff and its unconstitutionality. That failed thirty odd years ago. The present incumbent of the Presidential Chair is elected, elected by a sectional vote, and the moment the news reaches Charleston, where some of the leading conspirators were, and here in this chamber where others were to be found, it was hailed not with regret but with delight. Why? Because, as they thought, it would enable them to drive the South to madness by appealing to the danger in which such an event involved this institution which the people were made to believe was so essential to their power, and to their happiness, and that will be repeated over and over again just as long as the institution is suffered to remain. Terminate it, and the wit of man will, as I think, be unable to devise any other topic upon which we will be involved in a fratricidal strife. God and nature, judging by the history of the past, intend us to be one. Our unity is written in the mountains and the rivers, in which we all have an interest. The very differences of climate render each important to the other and alike important. That mighty horde which from time to time have gone from the Atlantic imbued with all the principles of human freedom which animated their fathers in running the perils of the mighty deep and seeking Liberty here are now there, and as they have said they will continue to say until time shall be no more. We mean that the Government in future shall be as it has been in the past, an example of human freedom for the light and example of the world, and illustrating in the blessings and the happiness it confers the truth of the principles incorporated into the Declaration of Independence, that life and liberty are man's inalienable right.

Mischiefs may be the result of such a measure; but, as I think, they will be temporary. But mischiefs must be the result of what has already occurred; the institution is now fatally wounded; it can survive but to fester and to trouble us; and it would be a disgrace to the nation if we could suffer those Africans whom we are now calling around our standard, and asking to aid us in restoring the Constitution and the power of the Government to its rightful authority, to be reduced to bondage again. Upon a question like that the heart gives the answer in advance of the intellect. It proclaims at once, in a tone that would fill the land, carrying rebuke, stern and crushing, to whoever may delay it, "No, no, never; freedom once enjoyed, none but a brute in this age of the world would take it from its object."

Now, Sir, a word or two more, and I shall be done. The Honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. COWAN) inquired what difference there will be, on the cessation of this war, between the condition of an apprentice or a child who has been summoned into the service of the country, and the condition of a slave. All the difference in the world, all the difference imaginable. In the first—justice has nothing to plead, the master's authority may be reinstated, the relation of apprenticeship restored, no wrong, civil or moral, perpetrated; but, in the last, to restore the victim to slavery, is a cruelty not less but more in degree than to take away his life. I have always thought that. Terminate whenever the struggle may, whatever may be the condition of this race, when it shall terminate, if it be, as I trust in God it will be, a state of freedom, that is to be as permanent as is our own freedom. We are to share the same dangers, enjoy according to our power and our means and our ability the same prosperity, and when we die, die as men, and not as chattels.

The only practical mischief of the measure is the condition of the slaves. They are uneducated. If there was nothing in the teachings of morality which, as I think, belong to an unadulterated moral constitution, showing the wickedness of this institution, showing how inconsistent it is with such principles and with religion, it might be shown by appealing to the conduct of the slave-owners themselves. Why are these poor creatures kept in a state of absolute ignorance? Why is education the most humble denied them? Why are the Holy Scriptures kept from their hovels? Why? Can there be but one answer: that if they knew what knowledge imparts, if they knew what the gospel of our Saviour inculcates, they would be freemen, or sooner or later die in the effort to obtain it?

Mr. President, I feel that I have taken up much more of the time of the Senate than I had a right to exact, and I conclude with saying, not a truth which every Senator here does not feel as strongly as I feel, but with saying what is indelibly engraved upon my soul, that we owe it not only to ourselves and to those who are to follow us, but to humanity, to bring this war to a successful result. All other considerations should, for a time, be forgotten. One single object should ever be before us—the restoration of the Union; and when it shall be restored, as I trust in Providence it will be, and unquestionably as it can be, if the power of the Government is exerted as it may be, we shall be restored, I trust, with a Government, National and State, in which human bondage has no place, and when we shall be able to say to the world, "However late we were in carrying out the principles of our institutions, we have at last accomplished it. The Union is restored, and slavery is terminated."

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Prince Polignac—Escaped Prisoners.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 26.

The Natchez *Courier*, of Tuesday last, noticing the statement in the New-York *Herald* that the Prince DE POLIGNAC left that city some time ago for Europe, says: "We heard of the Prince last Friday on the Ouachita River."

The *Courier* reports that recruiting for the Second Louisiana Cavalry has been very successful in Natchez.

The *Courier* also publishes the following intelligence.

The raid of Confederates into the parish of Concordia, last week, we learn took off one of the proprietors and an overseer on one of the plantations. One of the parties taken was a Federal, the other a Southerner.

We learn that Mr. LARKIN C. FIELD and J. P. TURNEY had business in the country last Saturday. They were fired at on different occasions by the Confederate guerrillas, and both seriously wounded. Mr. FIELD was divested of what money he had, and his hat, and Mr. TURNEY robbed of a considerable amount of United States paper. Both gentlemen are still living, but badly hurt; both were quiet and good citizens, and pursuing their lawful calling.

On Saturday last four Federal soldiers, who were taken prisoners last Summer by the Confederates at Morganza, La., came into Natchez and reported. They were in a most destitute condition, with scarcely any clothing to hide their nakedness, and barefoot, having walked hundreds of miles to reach the Federal lines. Their accounts of their suffering in Confederate prisons would fill volumes. When taken at Morganza, they were marched to Texas, and then to Shreveport, where they left from five to six hundred more Federal prisoners in the same destitute situation. They have subsisted most of the time of imprisonment on corn meal and an occasional piece of beef. All their good clothes were taken from them, and they were compelled to wear the rags in which they presented themselves at this post. On their passage through a portion of Louisiana, they were recaptured and taken to Columbia for imprisonment. Here they soon made their escape again, by prying the jail door from its hinges. When once out, they released several Confederate deserters from other rooms of the same prison, and would have succeeded in liberating every one in close confinement, had not daylight came upon them too soon. From Columbia they made their way to Natchez, though often in peril, by swimming bayous and rivers, and tedious walking.

The river is still rising at this point. Boats report it falling at Cairo, but rising all the way down.

The ram *Switzerland* came down a few days since with a barge in tow, loaded with corn and dry hides, which they had captured some seven miles above, and confiscated. The barge belonged to the *Ike Davis*, and was loaded by Mr. STONE, Government lessee of a plantation, for the New-Orleans market. It was afterwards turned over to the owners.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Press—Davis Jealous of John Morgan.

From late Richmond papers we gather the following news. The *Examiner*, of March 28, contains these dispatches:

ORANGE C. H., March 27.

GOV. VANCE, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Gen. DANIEL's brigade yesterday in an able and eloquent speech of two hours, and will speak again to-morrow, and every day this week. Gens. LEE, HILL, EDWARD JOHNSON, RHODES, and many general officers were present to hear him yesterday. The weather is fine, and the roads are drying fast. Nothing from the front.

DALTON, March 25.

No reinforcements, with the exception of returning regiments, have arrived in front as yet, though it is generally supposed that SHERMAN will be brought within striking distance. A heavy snow fell here last night, followed by a hard rain, which put the roads in bad order again.

The *Examiner* charges that the Richmond Government has treated JOHN MORGAN with jealousy and injustice. The *Examiner* says that two of MORGAN's regiments, every man of which was recruited by himself in Kentucky, and for special service under himself, have been transferred to the command of Gen. GRIBBY, a special pet of JEFF. DAVIS. MORGAN is, therefore, now with a command of only about 500 men.

A letter from Mobile states that eight Federal vessels are still lying off Fort Powell, and ten off Fort Morgan.

The *Examiner* has also an editorial soundly berating JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet for the alleged intention of receiving BUTLER under a flag of truce, to treat with him with regard to the exchange of prisoners. This, says the *Examiner*, will necessitate the withdrawal by the Confederate Government of its deliberate proclamation of outlawry and felony against him. The *Examiner* does not believe the Confederate Government can have sunk so low as to trample upon its solemnly-uttered proclamation, or to be guilty of what it designates such "an act of abject meanness." The *Examiner* consoles itself with the thought that if JEFF. himself chooses to make his proclamation a nullity, the people themselves are determined that each proclamation shall be fulfilled.

The *Examiner* treats upon the enactment withdrawing one thousand millions of Confederate paper from circulation, and thinks if this "astonishing achievement in finance," enabling the South to continue the war indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy "in this as it has done in other particulars, and become able to protract its aggressions indefinitely."

The *Examiner*, however, comforts itself with the belief that the Northern people will not stand the adoption of any such financial measure.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, notes, from information in New-York papers, that GRANT is moving reinforcements to the Army of the Potomac, thereby, as the *Examiner* hints, "weakening the army at Chattanooga."

BOB TYLER, "Register," advertises in the Richmond papers for the recovery of $75,000 Confederate coupon bonds, stolen from the Register's Bureau.

In the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, there is an advertisement offering $50,000 reward for the detection of the persons who set fire to the cotton stored in that city on the 8th of February.

Escape of a Rhode Island Man from the Rebel Prison in Texas.

From the Providence, R. I., Journal, April 8.

The following letter from MILLER L. R. BARNEY, Master-at-Arms of the United States steamer *Clifton*, which was captured last September, at Sabine Pass, was received on Tuesday by his father, W. C. BARNEY, Esq., of Warwick:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JULIET,
OFF NATCHEZ, Miss., March 22, 1864.

DEAR FATHER: Once more am I within the Federal lines, once more am I allowed to behold the glorious stars and stripes wave triumphantly, and once more have I good reason, to hope that I shall soon be among my dear, dear friends at home, after passing through almost unbearable trials and innumerable hardships. Twice before have I attempted to escape from the rebel prison, but was unsuccessful; but the thought of the dear ones at home, and that possibly our Government might not be able to exchange prisoners with the exacting tyrants (the rebels,) nerved me for another trial, and, thank God, I have been successful.

I arrived within our lines this morning after traveling over three hundred miles, the most of the way through a country inhabited only by bands of guerrillas, whom I managed to elude, and by swimming rivers, creeks and bayous, and creeping through the woods and underbrush until at last I was nearly nude, and tearing the flesh from my limbs and injuring my feet in such a manner that I was scarcely able to stand, when I reached the banks of the Mississippi.

O what joy I felt when I came in sight of the Mississippi River, and knew that I was once more a free man.

Please inform Mr. RICHARD U. RHODES that his son ROBERT RHODES was killed in the action of Sabine Pass, when I was taken prisoner. I was with him when he died, and saw him buried. He was a young man of sterling qualities, and was beloved by all who knew him.

I am in good health, and shall be at home soon. I am nearly crazy with joy and the excitement through which I have recently passed. You must, therefore, excuse me for not giving you more particulars at present. I remain, your son,

M. L. R. BARNEY.

W. C. BARNEY, Esq., Warwick, R. I.

POWDER MAGAZINE AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville *Times*, of March 29, contains the following description of the magazine now being erected at that place:

The large magazine, which has been for some time under process of construction, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be, when finished, the most capacious and most thorough magazine in the country. The magazine was planned and built by Lieut. WILLETT, of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, who has been in command of the Engineer Department at this post for a considerable time past. The magazine is built on the site of the old City Hospital, which was destroyed by fire in February, 1863, and is situated in the centre of a yard of eight acres, which is surrounded by a stone wall. When completed it will be bomb-proof, and will be covered with at least 12 feet of earth. The magazine is over two hundred feet long and sixty-five feet wide. It is lighted by means of reflecting lamps, which are placed in fire-proof chambers outside of the structure, the light passing through windows into the magazine. It is thoroughly ventilated, having fourteen ventilators, besides high and large double doors at each end. There is an air space around the lining, flooring and ceiling, and the ground, walls and roof. This space connects all round, and is also provided with ventilators, so that dampness cannot reach the magazine. Besides, these there are large drains running under the entire work. A branch railway is being built to connect the magazine yard with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and is nearly finished. The structure has been named "Magazine Granger," in honor of our popular post commander. All of the immense quantities of powder and fixed ammunition, which has for a long time jeopardized the lives of our people and the existence of the town, has been transferred to the structure above-mentioned.

A LETTER FROM ALBANY.

The Albany Bridge Bill—General Sickles' Speech in the Senate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, March 8, 1864.

The Senate are discussing to-day the bill providing to amend the act of 1856, allowing a bridge to be constructed across the Hudson River at Albany. The amendment proposes to lessen the width of the draw provided for in the original bill. Such a change is of course opposed by the people of Troy, as was also the original bill, with great perseverance and determination. The debate to-day is a sharp one, and calls out the ability of Senators specially interested.

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES was favorably received by the Senate yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M. After a few words of welcome by the President of the Senate, the Senators rose in their places to receive Gen. SICKLES, and he addressed them as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: I do not know how adequately to express my sense of obligation for this honor. I remember well, and always with pleasure, my associations with the Senate of New-York. I am sure some kindly sentiment, looking back to old associations, has prompted this honor. As a citizen-soldier, I have only borne my part with others sent forth by our noble State to do our part in maintaining the honor and perpetuity of our institutions. Soldiers are honored through their commanding officers as constituents are honored through their representatives. I must disclaim, as not my own, much of the honor bestowed upon me by my generous fellow citizens, and transfer it to those whom it has been my good fortune to lead in the battles of this war. And among these I am proud here to-day, in the presence of the representatives of my State, to say that none have borne a more distinguished, and more faithful, and more galliant part than the soldiers of the State of New-York. You have your part to bear in this great war. The statesman must meet with courage, as well as the soldier, the issues of the hour; and if you falter in vain will be the sacrifices and the valor of the field. The army is inspired not only by the conduct of its leaders, but by the sentiments which go to it from home. No matter how daring and faithful the army be, if those they leave behind them vacillate and tremble in the presence of difficulties and danger, the cause cannot prosper. We have confided to us in this day and generation, the great problem, whether or no a republic can vindicate itself from all peril. We have defied heretofore and conquered *foreign* foes; now we have to meet the most subtle, and difficult, and dangerous of them all. Greece and Rome, and the Italian republics of the middle ages, and the French Republic of modern times, have all failed and fallen. Shall ours live or shall it fall? It is our mission and our duty to decide this question, so momentous to mankind, so vital to the civilization of the world. I believe there is but one answer to this issue—the Republic *must and shall live*. I believe the issue will be decided this year. The South looked for aid from abroad—it found none. Although the monarchies and aristocracies of the Old World were willing to aid them, the voice of the people, not loud but potential, exercised a controlling influence upon the politics of Europe, and they maintain a specious and insincere neutrality, true; but nevertheless they are neutral. The South looked for divisions at the North, and at first it seemed that in this they were to be encouraged by the reality; but, thank Heaven, the time for that is passed. The North is to-day a unit for perseverance in this war to the end. The North has discovered the vital truth that in war unity is strength; and, forgetful of the past—forgetful of all duties except the prime duty of conducting the war to peace and Union—we are, to-day, stronger in our armies than ever before, stronger on the seas than ever republic was before. The South finds itself drifting to the last desperation. This year it has drawn into its armies all the available men which it could summon to the field; it has drawn into its exchequer all the capital which could be procured. But let me pause for a moment and pay this tribute to their constancy in a bad cause. If we of the North had contributed of our resources in men and materials, in ratio of what we possess as they have done, the war would have been ended long ago and peace and Union restored. But we have been slow, if you please, yet sure. To-day, and for the future, all we have is pledged to the cause. I believe it is to-day the motto and conviction of the North, rather than that the republic should perish, let the last citizen fall, let the continent be laid waste, give it back again to the lords of the forest and the plain from whom we have taken it. [Applause.]

The delightful days of opening Spring are cheering to the denizens of the Government offices, and talk about the weather relieves the monotony of "finance, claims, politics, and the message." The Legislature, whose sensibilities have been benumbed by protracted consideration of these topics, is beginning to feel the genial and vivifying influence of the changing year. Accusations are becoming less acrimonious, and jokes more mellow, beneath the softening influence of an April sun. But I must give you an example. Indeed, that is what I have been trying to get at all through this introduction. I will not give an example of merry Senators, for that would be trifling with dignity. But I may allude to my generous friend BISON, who rejoices in the sunshine as a duck in a shower. I met BISON this morning, skipping (an unusual pace for a bison) from the door of the Capitol, as I was approaching it. He paused as he came up to me, and hummed a song in my ear. It was very well done, and I half suspected that he had persuaded a railroad committee to report a bill favorably, or had accomplished some other difficult feat, of which a man may well be proud. A prominent official came up just then, and BISON resumed his song. When he had concluded it, he turned his face upward to the sky, and said it was "so charming."

"I wish I was a robin,"

said BISON rapturously. "And so you are," said the staid official, and he added after a pause, "the Government." BISON "took" at once, and turning upon his calumniator, pursued him for a considerable distance, declaring that he would "light on him." The moral of which is, that these last days of the session are rapidly melting away, together with the money in the State Treasury, in this soft April sunshine. Fine weather opens the heart to kindness. It induces the legislator to relax a little the severity of his integrity in guarding the public interests. The present is a good time to ask for a charity appropriation, or an appropriation for the benefit of a particular locality. It would be slander to say that applicants do not understand how to make this fine-weather philosophy a practical thing.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, March 17, 1864.

A finer seed-time than the present has not been granted to this valley. Even the usually wet lowlands are in excellent condition for the plow, while some of the more "baky" uplands are already pronounced almost too dry for that implement.

The indications for the coming Summer are peculiarly drouthy. The snow in the mountains is reported as of not more than one-third the usual depth at this season, and some of the farming lands, it is anticipated, will be parched up in July. But when such an early Spring occurs, it is usual for a spell of storm, rain and snow to happen, when the buds are pushing, thus cutting the Spring into two parts, and endangering and often injuring the fruit crops, but compensating for this by helping on to high figures the crops of wheat and other small grains.

Talking of breadstuffs reminds me that this has become a question of greatest moment for Utah. In February the prices slackened a trifle, but they have again become firm and are advancing, flour varying from $11 to $13 per hundred, and a dribbling supply at that. Twelve dollars all Winter, and $15 in the Spring, makes dear bread for the troops in Camp Douglas. Even the Mormon "Tithing Office" is nearly destitute of flour, and most of the "public hands," paid at said office, have been, or expect to be discharged. To them, $6 was the price of flour unvaryingly, even when $3 could not be realized for it elsewhere in the Territory. The present, as well as the past situation of such workmen, must have been, and must be, in nowise enviable.

It may be well to take a comparative glance at the bread-producing capabilities of Utah. First, the bright side. Though the present supply of bread-stuffs is small, yet the crops of last season were not up to the average, owing to the absence of late Spring rains and the scarcity of water for irrigation. A better season may be coming. Extensive new settlements will be made immediately in Cache Valley and neighborhood, which will, in all probability largely increase the wheat crop. Wheat has become such a prime article of commerce, that every farmer will strive to put in a large quantity of seed the present season.

But the dark side has the heaviest arguments. Large crops on old land cannot be expected, for the general system of agriculture in Utah is of the Western character—exhaustive rather than restorative, or even self-sustaining. True it is that some of the bottom lands produce magnificent crops—forty to fifty bushels, and sometimes upwards, per acre, but such lands are rare and limited. Twenty bushels is a high average for the Territory. Much of the land has been "wheated to death," rotation of crops not being very general. Besides, the water falls after June, consequently on much of the arable land only such crops as mature in July can be grown, which is one cause of the constant small grain cropping. Again there is now much pinching for food, and every head of a family will naturally enough look out next harvest for a twelvemonth bread, and perhaps for a little more. As I before stated, the indications and the fears are that rain and irrigation water will be very scarce; the snow is fast melting on the mountains, and there is not much of it; and the north winds, the present prevailing ones, disperse the clouds, so that they cannot fall as a warm snow-mantle nor in refreshing showers. So it was last Fall, the second dry Fall in succession.

As to the farmers, those who have sufficient seed will doubtless sow largely, but many have not, and few will be able to buy for many acres seed-wheat at $4 per bushel. Besides, owing to the scarcity and high price of all kinds of provender, most of the farmers' teams are in very poor condition—some of the less thrifty farmers having to plow two or three hours per day, and then turn out their weak cattle on the mountain sides to gather the springing bunch-grass. The population of the Territory increases, perhaps, faster than its resources are developed, for the Mormon emigration brings little capital. The troops, the mail and railway employes, the endless caravans of gold-seeking emigrants, the miners at Reese River and in Idaho—all will combine to make a heavy drain on the breadstuffs of Utah.

All things considered, then, I much fear that the produce of breadstuffs in Utah the coming season will not equal the demand, and if so, prices next Winter and the Summer of '65 must equal or exceed those now ruling. If to the above causes of scarcity should be added any serious difficulty and collision between the troops or the miners and the Mormon people, on the polygamy question or any other, there can be no doubt that famine would stalk about in Utah, for crops would certainly be destroyed, or their gathering hindered, or after security imperiled.

The fine weather has roused up the miners, and many are preparing for prospecting in the Territory; others are starting for the Idaho mines: in fact, the road northward is reported lined with wagons, many of them heavily freighted with provisions. By the by, it might be an excellent "spec" for a few steamboats to run up the Missouri to the Yellow Stone neighborhood, and help the miners of Idaho to a little more bread, butter, cheese and bacon, as well as to "dry goods and groceries." There must be plenty of wagons and cattle in Bannock, for this Territory has been so drained that the former have gone up 100 and the latter 50 per cent.

There is a scarcity of small change in the Territory, owing chiefly to the new territorial law forbidding the issuing or use of private paper; heretofore, since coin ceased to circulate, every firm, almost, having thrown out notes of various denominations under five dollars to a large aggregate amount. Some of the storekeepers have promptly taken in and redeemed their paper—others are more tardy, not relishing the law.

The United States District Court for this, the Third District of Utah, commenced session on Monday, Hon. JOHN TITUS, Chief Justice, presiding. Little business has yet been done, beyond the impanneling of the juries and the charging of the Grand Jury. The charge was in very general terms.

Circumstances creating a little excitement occurred a few days ago at Farmington. SAMUEL MILTON HOWE near a year ago was divorced from his wife, who was subsequently married to HENRY HYSON, a C. V. Early in the present month HYSON and wife went to Farmington, when HOWE took from her a child by him, the Probate Court having decreed possession of it and another older to him, the father. Three days afterward, in the middle of the night, a band of C. Vs. surrounded the house of HOWE, professing to be led by a Lieutenant, and to be acting under orders from Gen. PATRICK EDWARD CONNOR. The two children in question were demanded under threat of burning the town. Mr. HOWE and wife and the two children by the divorced wife were taken a score of miles to Camp Douglass, and before Gen. CONNOR. The General reprimanded HOWE, and decreed that the younger child should be restored to its mother, but if she wanted the older she must obtain it through the civil court. HOWE and wife were then released. Both of these transactions look too much like distrust of the power of the law. If Gen. CONNOR really authorized the above proceeding, it is evident that his impulsiveness and readiness to take the law into his own hands may lead him by and by into a dilemma, from which his reputation cannot rescue him.

Another circumstance has called down some animadversion upon the city police. VERULAM DIVES escaped from the Penitentiary. The officers of the law were upon his track in different parts of the Territory. Finally he was detected in the streets of this city and chase was given. He was summoned to surrender but without avail, whereupon the police fired upon and killed him. His crime was extensive and persistent appropriation of other people's property.

Another melancholy warning of the danger of carelessly handling firearms occurred at Payson recently.

Two children of a Mr. JOHNSON were playing with a gun which was not supposed to be loaded. Snapping caps was the game, when the gun exploded, a charge having been left in months previous, but the nipple having been full of dirt, or some other substance, prevented the catastrophe until a number of caps had been snapped. The charge went through a third child, killing him instantaneously. How long will parents continue to let children play with firearms when such fearful consequences are constantly recurring?

FROM KENTUCKY.

Unconditional Union Speakers and Papers—How Kentucky will go in November, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

It is predicted that our Unconditional Unionists will carry Kentucky for the nominee of the Union National Convention at Baltimore by 40,000 majority upon the Maryland platform—"*the Union, with or without Slavery, under all circumstances and in every contingency.*" Gen. G. CLAY SMITH's recent Lexington and Covington speeches are having a wholesome effect. He predicts that the Baltimore Convention nominees, whoever they may be, will carry Kentucky, and that the rebellion will be put down completely and forever, before the close of his Congressional term.

Two Unconditional Union papers—the *National Unionist* in Lexington, and the *Saturday Evening American* in Covington—are started. The long talked of Unconditional Union paper in Louisville, too, will soon be under way.

Ex-Col. WOLFORD comes out for the "Great McCLELLAN" on the same platform with Lieut.-Gov. JACOB. On the 2d, in Lexington, they both, in the most approved "Union Democratic" style, denounced the Administration and eulogised McCLELLAN. Their harangues were yesterday more than neutralized there by Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE and C. F. BURNAM, Esq. PONTIAC.

Taxation—Bridge and Navy-yard at the Ohio Falls—Postal Business—Rousseau and Logan.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

The *Journal* urges upon Congress the necessity of heavier direct taxation to defray war expenses and curtail the currency.

The liquidating Southern Bank of Kentucky is redeeming its notes in United States legal tenders.

It is believed that the military, commercial and postal importance of a bridge across the Ohio here will induce Congress to provide for its construction.

Jeffersonville is respectfully suggested to Congress as an advantageous site for the proposed navy-yard and armory on the Ohio.

For last quarter, 373,975 letters, (excluding those distributed,) sent from Louisville Post-office, and 1,415,355 three cent stamps sold at Nashville Post-office.

The policy of Gen. ROUSSEAU, at Nashville, and of Gen. LOGAN, at Huntsville, Alabama, is represented as humane, honorable, conciliatory and wise. PONTIAC.

The Iron-clad Ironsides.

From the Newark Advertiser, April 8.

We have been furnished, by an eminent naval officer, with the following table, exhibiting the performances and the capacity for resistance of the *Ironsides* frigate in Charleston harbor—proving her by the severest and most continued hostile tests, to be the most perfect armored vessel in the world. It will be perceived that she was struck by the shots of the enemy 241 times, one hundred and forty of which thundered against her in the short period of two days; but notwithstanding, she has passed through the terrible ordeal without having sustained any serious damage, and with the loss of only one man killed. This is a most satisfactory evidence of her great powers of endurance. The table, we may premise, is entirely authentic, and the information contained in it has, we believe, never before been made public. It is as follows:

DATE.	SHOTS FIRED.	TIMES STRUCK.
April 7, 1863	8 rounds.	Several.
July 18	805 rounds.	10 times.
July 20	168 rounds.	13 times.
July 24	220 rounds.	12 times.
July 29	210 rounds.	2 times.
July 30	366 rounds.	3 times.
Aug. 17	428 rounds.	30 times.
Aug. 18	118 rounds.	Not struck.
Aug. 19	64 rounds.	Not struck.
Aug. 20	158 rounds.	Not struck.
Aug. 21	114 rounds.	1 time.
Aug. 22	182 rounds.	Not struck.
Aug. 23	88 rounds.	5 times.
Sept. 2	50 rounds.	7 times.
Sept. 5	504 rounds.	15 times.
Sept. 6	238 rounds.	3 times.
Sept. 7	152 rounds.	50 times.
Sept. 8	488 rounds.	90 times.
Total	4,361 rounds.	241 times struck.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Pope Pius on Science and the Church.

The Pope has addressed a brief to the Archbishop of Munich, in reply to a letter informing His Holiness of the meeting of the German theologians and learned Catholics at Munich last year. In the course of this address the Pope says:

"The letter which, by our order, was written to you by our venerable brother **MATHIEU**, Archbishop of Néocesarée, and Nuncio of the Apostolic See of the Court of Bavaria, has already apprised you venerable brother, with what sentiments we had received the first news of the projected congress, and afterwards learnt how the said theologians and other Catholics had been invited to and assembled at that congress. We certainly did not wish to doubt the praiseworthy end which the authors and abettors of the assembly proposed to themselves. Doubtless, they expected from the congress of so many Catholics, remarkable for their science, from their common deliberations and their united forces, that a new impulse would be given to true science in the Catholic Church in Germany, and hoped it would be thus avenged and defended against the opinions and the perverse and very pernicious efforts of so many adversaries. But placed, though unworthy, in the sublime chair of the Prince of the Apostles, in times so difficult, when the authority of the bishops is more necessary than ever to secure the unity and integrity of the Catholic doctrine, and when it is important to preserve it in all its force, we could not help being extraordinarily astonished at seeing the convocation fo the above-mentioned congress made and published in the name of some individuals in such a manner that nothing is to be found which came from the impulsion, from the authority, and from the mission of the ecclesiastical power, to which alone it belongs, by proper and natural right, to watch over and direct doctrine, particularly in matters relating to theological questions. Certainly this is a thing, and you know it, quite new and unusual in the church. We cannot conceal that we have suffered considerable uneasiness; for we fear lest the example of this congress, assembled without ecclesiastical authority, may serve by degrees to bring about an attack on the right of spiritual government and of legitimate teaching, which, in virtue of the divide institution, belongs of right to the Roman Pontiff and to the bishops who are in union and in accord with the successor of St. Peter; and that, by reason of this trouble thus introduced into the government of the church, the principle of unity and of obedience in matters of faith may one day be weakened among many. We feared, also, that in the same congress there might come to be uttered and sustained opinions and systems which, especially by the publicity which would be given to them, might place in peril the purity of Catholic doctrine and the duty of submission. For we recalled with profound grief, venerable brother, that the Apostolic See, in order to fulfill the heavy duty which is imposed on it, has been compelled in late times to censure and to interdict the works of some German writers, who, knowing not how to separate themselves from a certain principle or method of a false science, or from the deceitful philosophy of the day, have been led, without wishing it—as we delight to think—to propound and teach doctrines which depart from the true sense and the legitimate interpretation of many dogmas of our holy faith. It is thus that they have revived errors already condemned by the church, and have explained, in a sense entirely false, the nature and the proper character of divine revelation and of the faith. We know also, venerable brother, that among the Catholics devoted to the study of the higher sciences there were some who, reckoning too much on the strength of the human mind, have not allowed themselves to be stopped by the fear of encountering error, and who, while wishing for science a deceitful and scarcely sincere liberty, have been carried beyond the limits which may not be crossed, at least to the renouncing of the obedience due to the divine authority which the church has received to teach, and to preserve intact the whole deposit of revealed truth. Whence it has happened that these Catholics, dupes of unhappy allusions, often find themselves in agreement with those who declaim against the decrees of this apostolic see, and of our congregations, saying that those decrees are an obstacle to the free progress of science, and thus exposing themselves to break the sacred ties of obedience which, in the order of the Divine will, ought to attach them to that same apostolic see, instituted by God himself to be the interpreter and defender of the truth. When it has been briefly reported to us that, yielding to the entreaties of the authors of that Congress, you had accorded, venerable brother, authority to hold it, that you had solemnly inaugurated it by the celebration of the holy mysteries, that consultations had there taken place in such a manner as not to deviate it from the doctrine of the Catholic Church; when by the same missive the members of that congress implored our apostolic benediction, we yielded without any delay to their pious wishes. However, we awaited with the greatest anxiety your letters, that we might learn from yourself, venerable brother, and in the greatest detail, all that could be reported respecting this congress. Now that we have received from you what we desired so ardently, we hope that, with God's aid, this assembly, as you assure us, will be of great service in Germany for the Catholic Church. In fact, all the members of this congress, you write, have proclaimed that the progress of the sciences, and the means of avoiding and refuting the very unfortunate errors of our age, entirely depend on an intimate adhesion to the revealed truth taught by the Catholic Church; they have recognised and professed this truth, which true Catholics, devoted to the study and development of the sciences, have always kept and transmitted. Resting upon this truth, learned men and true Catholics have been able to cultivate the sciences without peril, to labor in their development, and to render them useful and certain. But this result could not be obtained if even in the search of truths which it can attain by its faculties and its own strength, the light of human reason, circumscribed in its limits, did not, above all respect as it ought to do the infallible and uncreated light of the Divine Intelligence, which which burns admirably ou every side in the Christian revelation. Although, in fact, the natural sciences rest upon their own principles, ascertained by reason, it is necessary that Catholics who cultivate them have always before their eyes divine revelation, as a star which guides them, and whose light aids them in preserving themselves from dangers and errors when in their researches and studies they perceive that they may allow themselves to be led, as very often happens, to utter words more or less contrary to the infallible truth of things which have been revealed by God.

As to the question of the submission which is due in conscience from all those Catholics who give themselves to the study of the speculative sciences, in order to procure to the church new advantages by their writings, the members of the congress ought to recognize that it is not sufficient for Catholic savans to accept and respect the dogmas of the church of which we come to speak, and that they ought also to submit themselves both to the doctrinal decisions which emanate from Pontifical congregations, and to the points of doctrine which, by common and constant consent, are held in the church as truths, and as certain theological conclusions, and that the opposite opinions—though they cannot be qualified as heretical—merit, nevertheless, some other theological censure. We do not think that those who took part in the Congress of Munich were able or wished in any way to contradict the doctrine above stated, a doctrine which proceeds from true principles, and which is that of the church; we prefer, on the contrary, to hope that in devoting themselves to the culture of the most elevated sciences they had at heart to conform to this doctrine and to take it for their guide. That which specially causes our confidence, venerable brother, are the letters which have come to us through you, for we have seen in them with extreme consolation the assurance that in calling the congress together they never had the intention of attributing to themselves the least part of the authority which belongs entirely to the church; and at the same time they tell us that they could not dissolve the congress without having previously protested the respect, obedience and filial piety which they have for us and for the See of Peter, the centre of the Catholic unity. Since these are the sentiments with which they recognize our supreme authority and the power of the Apostolical See—since, at the same time, they understood the gravity of the truth which our Lord Jesus Christ himself imposed upon us of governing and directing His whole church, of feeding his whole flock in the pasturages of holy doctrine, and if continually watching lest the holy faith and His doctrine should receive the slightest injury—we cannot doubt that in devoting themselves to the study and to the teaching of the higher sciences, and to the defence of holy doctrine, they also recognize that it is a duty for them to religiously follow the rules constantly observed in the church, and to obey all the decrees which have been given on matters of doctrine by our supreme Pontifical authority."

An American Murderer Arrested at Havre.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The French brig *Jeanne et Joseph* has just arrived at Havre from Nagasaki, in Japan, with an assorted cargo of porcelain, tea, and about 200 bales of cotton. This is the first vessel that has arrived at Havre direct from that country. A remarkable incident occurred on board the *Jeanne et Joseph* while at Nagasaki. A man, who gave his name as **RATLEY**, and pretended to be an Irishman, engaged a passage at Shanghai for Japan. The captain thought it strange that an Englishman should embark on board a French vessel while there were so many of his own country lying in port for the same destination, and on arriving at Nagasaki he invited him to go on shore with his papers to the French Consul's office, in order that his name might be regularly inscribed on the ship's log. The stranger in reply urged that he was ill and could not go. This refusal increased the suspicions of the captain, who also remarked that the man always concealed himself when any European came on board. The captain then desired the mate to propose to the stranger to go on shore for a run in the evening, so that the man should not have a pretext for declining to go to the consul's office on the following day. The stranger consented, and accompanied the mate to a coffee-house, where he was at once recognized, by a woman who had his photographic potrait, as a murderer named **BUCKLEY**, who had shortly before killed an American Captain at Shanghai, and was also accused of other crimes in California. The man, seeing that he was identified, suddenly left the cafe, and returned on board the ship. The Captain, on learning what had taken place, and the passenger watched all night, and sent word to the French Consul, that steps might be taken for his arrest. The next morning, the man being requested to go on shore with the Captain, again refused, but seeing that he would be forced to do so, at last consented to proceed to the Consul's office. He was there placed under arrest and searched, when a loaded revolver was found on him. He was asked if he wished to apply to the English Consul, but he declined. He was put in prison, and a few days after confessed that he was **BUCKLEY**.

Danish Report of the Invasion.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The Danish Government have forwarded to their diplomatic agents abroad an official communication consisting of a detailed history, based upon sworn information, of the conduct of the Prussians and Austrians in Slesvig. The document asserts that up to the crossing of the Elder by the Austro-Prussians the peace of the Duchies was undisturbed, but the advance of the hostile armies was followed by insurrectionary movements in favor of the Duke of Augustenburg, which were winked at and encouraged, and sometimes participated in by the Austro-Prussian soldiers. With their permission, also, deputations were sent to the Pretenders, in some cases the members of the deputation being the only persons from the districts represented who were willing to take part in such demonstrations! Numerous Government officials were expelled through acts of mob violence, which the Austro-Prussian soldiers had power to prevent, but would not, and the document contains a long list of cases. Austrian soldiers sometimes insulted Government officials. After Field-Marshal **WRANGEL**'s proclamation, prohibiting all political demonstrations and promising protection to all Government officials, several who had been driven away applied to resume their offices, but their application was unheeded; not only so, but, notwithstanding the proclamation, acts of mob violence and the driving away of officials continued unchecked in the southern portions of the Duchy of Schleswig, officials being accused of acting as spies, so that they might be got rid of. The officials dismissed were very numerous, including in some districts all the superior officials, (the districts, viz.: of Gottorp, Hutten, Husum, Bredsted and Eiderstedt.) The persons inducted by the new Government in place of the dismissed officials were mostly engaged in the revolt of 1848–49. The document also charges against the Austro-Prussians as grievances—the requirement that all officials to be nominated should have attended the University of Kiel, the prohibition of the word "royal," and the obliteration of the signs of the royal authority on halls and public buildings.

The Pampero Case.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, March 23.

A point connected with this case was under discussion on Tuesday in the Glasgow Sheriff Court before Mr. Sheriff **BELL**. Messrs. **MCFARLANE** & Co. claimed the restoration of certain articles which had been removed from their premises on the 8th March last, at the instance of Messrs. **HART** and **GEMMEL**, procurators fiscal for Lanarkshire. The claim was supported by the averment that the articles in question were, when seized, in the lawful custody of the claimants, and that they were responsible for the same to the owners. The goods seized consist of a bale or truss of gray cloth, a large box, two small boxes, and a box or chest like a seaman's chest; and the said gray cloth, it was alleged by the procurators fiscal, was believed to be intended for clothing for officers and seamen to be employed on board the *Pampero*, having been deposited with Messrs. **MCFARLANE** & Co., by J. H. **NORTH** and G. T. **SINCLAIR**, who were believed to have been connected with the attempt to equip the vessel. Mr. **GIFFORD**, who appeared for the procurators fiscal, contended that the seizure was justifiable, on the ground that the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer with reference to the *Pampero* were of a penal character, and warranted the adoption of the procedure usually employed in criminal cases for the purpose of obtaining evidence. On the part of the claimants it was urged, in opposition to this, that the proceedings in Exchequer were of a civil character, and that therefore the procurators fiscal had no right to make the seizure in question with a view to obtain evidence. The Sheriff made avizandum.

From China and Japan.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

PIRACIES.

The American brig *Wandering Wave*, **LINNELL**, Master, left Hong Kong for Hangchow Nov. 23, and on Dec. 17 anchored at a place called Sche-Snan, where she was attacked by pirates and all the crew murdered, except the Captain and second mate, the vessel plundered and subsequently fired. The Captain and second mate concealed themseves, and subsequently reached the shore.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE LIVERPOOL PACKET.

The *Liverpool Packet*, **CROSBY**, master, owned in Boston, and of 992 tons register, sailed from here on the 12th of September last for Shanghai, and has not been heard of since. On the 24th there was a severe typhoon to the north of Formoth, and it is feared that she foundered at that time.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

In my last I gave you an account of the action of the Imperialists at the taking of Soochow, and the general impression that their barbarous proceedings would have the effect of preventing foreign interference in their favor. A meeting of the Treaty Consuls at Shanghai was held under the call of Gen. **BROWN**, commander of the English forces, who stated that unless the Government at Pekin disavowed the proceedings of the Futai in command at Soochow, there would be no alternative but to withdraw altogether from active support of the Chinese Government. It is stated, however, that the Imperial Government have bestowed new honors upon the Futai at Soochow, which does not look much like a disavowal of his barbarity. The Imperialists are in full possession of Soochow, but there is nothing new to give.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

You have probably been advised that **SATSUMA** has paid the indemnity and satisfied the English demands. The Japanese, however, object to the present arrangements under the treaties, and desire material modifications. It is said they are about to send embassies to the various Treaty Powers with this design in view. There is no doubt but that some of the Damios are in open rebellion against the Tycoon's Government upon the subject of its policy as to foreigners, and thus the tranquillity of the empire is disturbed. Trade is, however, on a much better basis, and exports have largely increased.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Letters from Munich give us some additional particulars of the last moments of the King of Bavaria. The original cause of the King's death was a trifling wound which he accidentally inflicted upon himself with his breast-pin while hurriedly dressing. This injury produced a small abscess beneath the skin, which, in the King's delicate state of health, who was always complaining, very susceptible to the slightest influence of temperature, and subject to great excitement, rapidly assumed a dangerous character. The King took no notice of the wound, however, and had, at 9 o'clock, his customary bath, having his person well rubbed with flannel towels. By this fatal operation, it appears, the poison beneath the skin was communicated to the blood. At noon, on the 9th inst., he had an interview with Archduke **ALBRECHT**, and then received his Ministers. By that time the pain in the chest had become so excessive that he sent for his physician, Dr. **GIELL**, who immediately recognized the dangerous character of the case, and called for four other physicians to consult with them on the subject. It was found that the King was afflicted with pyramy, with a strong addition of erysipelas. Toward midnight the physicians became aware that the cure was hopeless. The Queen, the Princes and Ministers were at the Royal sufferer's bedside during the whole of the night. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 10th, while prayers were being read in all the churches for the King's preservation, the dean of the cathedral, **BEINDEL**, presented himself to the King, in order to prepare him for the approaching transition. The King, it appears, had even then no idea of his position, and it was only on being asked by the priest whether he would take the Sacrament, that he remarked, "Is my case so bad as that?" Soon afterward he became delirious, and consciousness was not restored for a moment until 10 o'clock, when His Majesty took leave of the Queen and Crown Prince; lockjaw then ensued, and the King was no more.

—Every shot of rifled artillery, according to the Prussian system, says a Berlin letter, costs at least £1 sterling. The works of Duppel being armed with 120 heavy guns, about 300 will be required to undertake the attack, each of which is expected to fire from 700 to 1,000 shots. At the lowest estimate, then, the cost of the bombardment must be set down at £210,000. In this, however, is not included the cost of the timber, the gabions, shovels, brushwood, &c. Then there is another heavy item, accruing from the transport of the guns and ammunition—300 24-pounders weighing no less than 30,000 cwt., while the ammunition required weighs about five times as much.

—Mr. **MALESPINE** discourses thus in a recent number of the *L'Opinion Nationale*, on the recent manifesto of the members of the Confederate Congress: "Never has the Richmond Congress proclaimed so solemnly in the face of the world, that the principal object of separation was the establishment of an independent State which should have Slavery as the basis of its social edifice. The Richmond Congress, in holding this language, renders the recognition of the South forever impossible." Coming from a journal generally recognized as the organ of Prince **NAPOLEON**, this speaks something for the sentiments of French liberals.

—The editor of the supplement to the Hamburg journal, which announced the death of the Prince of Augustenburg, has been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment, and the two printers each to one week of the same punishment. From the investigation into the affair, it appears that the paper which announced that the Prince had been found dead in his bed on the Thursday morning was composed twelve hours before that event was represented to have occurred.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The following is the full Governor vote of Connecticut by counties, compared with the vote of last year. Gov. **BUCKINGHAM**'s majority is 5,530;

	1863.		1864.	
Counties.	Buckingham.	T. H. Seymour.	Buckingham.	O. S. Seymour.
Hartford	8,166	8,103	7,951	7,215
New-Haven	7,598	8,452	7,722	7,607
New-London	5,410	4,302	5,034	3,667
Fairfield	6,430	6,595	6,003	5,468
Windham	3,493	1,950	3,161	1,682
Litchfield	4,767	4,215	4,409	3,860
Middlesex	2,842	2,845	2,738	2,556
Tolland	2,321	1,935	2,295	1,738
Totals	41,030	38,397	39,313	33,783

The whole number of Representatives is 237, of which the Republicans have 158, just two-thirds—enough to carry the constitutional amendment allowing the soldiers to vote.

The following call appears in the Washington papers:

NOTICE.—Citizens of Ohio who are now in Washington, and who will support the nominees of the Union National Convention, are requested to meet *in the Reception Room of the Senate, on Saturday evening, at half past 7 o'clock*, to form an Ohio Union Club, and to confer upon other measures to promote the Union cause.

JOHN SHERMAN, B. F. WADE,
J. M. ASHLEY, R. P. SPALDING,
J. W. GARFIELD, ROBERT C. SHENCK.
E. R. ECKLEY,

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has an original view of the Copperhead defeat in Connecticut. It says:

"Last year the Democrats nominated Hon. **THOMAS H. SEYMOUR**, an avowed peace man, for Governor, on a peace platform. He was beaten 1,800 votes only on a poll of 80,000. This year they nominated O. S. **SEYMOUR**, a war man, under certain contingencies, for Governor. They placed him upon a dubious platform. He has been beaten 8,000 votes, or four times as many as the peace candidate was. There is a moral in this to the Democracy that needs no further illustration."

—The Knoxville *Whig* says the Convention called for the 12th inst., in that place, promises to be a large gathering of the delegates of the loyal people of that section. Gov. **JOHNSON**, Hon. **HORACE MAYNARD** and Judge **TRIGG** are expected to be present.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—An elevator is to be soon erected at Milwaukee, which will eclipse in size and capacity any grain warehouse in the world. Its length is to be 280 feet; width, 88 feet; height, 132 feet; height to lower eaves, 78 feet. It will contain 112 bins, capable of holding 11,000 bushels each, without heaping, making the whole capacity of the warehouse 1,300,000 bushels in round numbers. In the Winter this would be increased to a *million and a half* by filling the bins as they are filled in other warehouses. This warehouse will be provided with nine receiving and five shipping elevators, capable of taking in 45,000 bushels, and giving out 25,000 bushels per hour.

—The report of the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of March, has just been made public, and from it we learn that the gold deposits were $293,215 78, and the silver deposits $8,744 25—in all $301,960 03. The gold coinage in the same time, mostly in double eagles, amounted to $284,530 75, and the silver coinage, mostly in half dollars, to $26,435 65—in all $310,966 40. There were coined in addition, during the month, three millions and fifty thousand cents—making the entire number of pieces coined 3,124,566, of the value of $341,466 40.

—The largest tree in Western Massachusetts—the old elm on Barnes' lot—has been cut down. According to Dr. **HOLMES**' measurement in 1837, it was 29 feet and 4 inches in circumference, one foot above the ground. It had become rotten at the heart, and as buildings are to be erected this season in the vicinity, its destruction was necessary to insure their safety.

—A raft was recently discovered to be on fire while passing down the Susquehanna River. Persons from the shore finally reached it, when they found three men on board, one burned to a crisp, and the other two insensible. Nothing could be learned of them, but it is supposed that the raft took fire while they were asleep or under the influence of liquor.

—On Wednesday morning, April 6, another large portion of Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, tumbled down, owning to the recent heavy rains. The matter has become so serious as to occupy the attention of the army engineers.

—Two thousand one hundred and nine Tennesseeans have taken the oath of allegiance at Shelbyville alone.

—Spotted fever is raging with much virulence in North Raymond, Vt.

PERSONAL.

—**WM. E. WOODRUFF**, a well-known citizen of Little Rock, Ark., took the oath of allegiance not long ago, and then wrote in a letter to a friend in the South, which was intercepted, unfortunately for him: "Well, 'the deed am done' and I am now a loyal citizen of the United States—if the taking of the oath of allegiance can make me one. I took it on yesterday as my only alternative to keep from starving. Please place me right on the subject with my friends South. Tell them I am not less a sympathizer with them than heretofore, but feel mortified and chagrined at the necessity that compelled me to do an act that my conscience revolted at. The next order on the subject, I presume, will be requiring all who have not taken the oath to come up and take it or go beyond the lines." Gen. **STEELE** very promptly and very properly ordered **WOODRUFF** and his family to be put outside the Federal lines in order not to keep him separated from his sympathies.

—They have a first-class mystery in Detroit. An unknown lady, apparently a Kentuckian, tall, well-informed, possessed of much personal beauty, with handsome features, dark, lustrous eyes and black flowing hair, well dressed, her trunk containing, among other things, three or four very fine silk dresses, a gold watch and chain, and many articles of value, made her appearance at a hotel in Detroit a few days since and was taken suddenly sick. She was removed to a private house, where she died shortly after without leaving any clue to her identity. The question is who she was.

—There is a military lunatic confined in St. Louis. Recently, a young son of the jailor, who is a great favorite with him, failed to visit him at the usual hour, whereupon he issued "General Order, No. 4," as follows:

To R. E. Lee, Major-General Commanding Rebel Army of the Potomac:

Send into my lines **ALBERT BISHOP**, a Union soldier now held as prisoner of war by your command. Unless my order is filled in four hours, I will open fire on Richmond.
C. H. NEFF,
Maj.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief of U. S. Forces.

—Capt. **DETHRIDGE**, a guerrillla, confined in the military prison at Louisville, bargained with the guard, a few days since, to allow him to escape from confinement, the consideration being a one hundred dollar greenback. The guard made a mental reservation and had a squad of soldiers in readiness to receive the captain, who was allowed to pass the gate after paying the promised bribe. The captain was of course arrested, but the bill he paid the sentinel was found to have been skillfully altered from a one dollar note. Both parties acknowledged themselves mutually "sold."

—Two young men, named **HAMILTON** and **PIERCE**, both Englishmen, are under arrest in Boston, on the charge of attempting to swindle. They purchased some $18,000 worth of dry goods and jewelry from different merchants, and gave checks in payment on different banks where their total deposits were less than $200. The goods were recovered. The representations made by them were that they were in business in Washington, and that one of their partners was in that city.

—**GEORGE LA VOO** joined in a calathumpian serenade of a newly-married couple in Chatham, Medina County, Ohio, on March 23, and died very suddenly, after drinking whisky freely. Suspicions that he had been poisoned by strychnine in the liquor caused considerable excitement, but a coroner's jury found that he "came to his death by drinking whisky on an empty stomach in an inordinate quantity."

—**VANDEVERE**, one of **QUANTRELL**'s gang, has been arrested at a hotel in St. Paul, Minn., where he held a situation as porter. He is now in the guard-house in St. Joe, Mo., and has given information where $4,000 of the money taken at the sacking of Plattsburgh, is secreted. A special messenger has been dispatched to ascertain the truth of his statement.

—**WM. E. COLLINS**, formerly of the First Minnesota Regiment, now a clerk in the Treasury Department, who lost a leg in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, has gratefully married Miss **ANNA MOORE**, of Washington, the young lady who nursed him while he was in hospital.

—**FRANK KETCHUM**, *alias* **FRANK JONES**, who robbed the Bank of British North America at St. John, has been arrested near Bangor, Me. **COWIE**, a man supposed to be one of his confederates, recently committed suicide when he found that he was suspected of complicity.

—Gov. **BROUGH**, of Ohio, has been making special efforts to secure the release from the Salisbury, N. C., prison, of **JUNIUS H. BROWN**, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, who was captured at Vicksburgh over a year ago. Gen. **BUTLER** has instructions to effect his exchange as early as possible.

—An ex-slave has just fallen heir to eight thousand dollars in Ohio. Two years ago the planter who "owned" him brought him to Greene County, in that State, and freed him, and at the same time deposited in bank eight thousand dollars, giving the negro the certificate of deposit for safe keeping. The planter died, the slave lived, and the Court ruled that the money belonged to Sambo, who enjoyed his good luck amazingly.

—On April 8, Mr. **LEMUEL STEVENS**, for some time Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, Philadelphia, was inaugurated Professor in Moral Science, Rhetoric, &c., and Prof. P. H. **VAN DER WEYDE**, late of Cooper Institute, was inaugurated Instructor of he Industrial Sciences.

—**JOHN SHOEMAKER** a few days since joined in a Calathumpian serenade of J. **ROUCHLANDER**, of Crawford County, Penn. **ROUCHLANDER** was so enraged at the doubtful compliment that he hurled a billet of wood at the crowd, striking **SHOEMAKER** on the head, and causing so serious injuries that he died soon after.

—The story about the murder of Rev. Mr. **COX**, Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Corps d'Afrique, at Donaldsonville, La., by guerrillas, is not true. He was in New-Orleans on the 25th ult., and was greatly surprised to learn that he had been hung.

—Mr. **JOHN G. DAVIS**, who for three or four terms represented the Terre Haute district of Indiana in Congress, was taken with paralysis about a fortnight ago, and has since been both speechless and unable to meve a limb. Very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

—A chap who was married by a Worcester, Massachusetts, clergyman, some years since, and failed to pay the usual fee, recently remitted to him $5, "as a slight symptom of returning conscience for so ungracious an act."

—Miss **MARY C. WALKER**, of Oswego, a graduate of the female medical college, and a very pretty young lady, has been ordered to report for duty in Col. **MCCOOK**'s brigade of the Western army.

—**LARZ ANDERSON**, of Cincinnati, has sent to the East Tennessee Refugee Fund a bequest of five hundred dollars from the late **NICHOLAS LONGWORTH**, and has added thereto a gift of two hundred and fifty dollars from his own pocket.

—An imitator of **BLONDIN**, **JOHN DENIER** by name, has been amusing the people of Newark, N. J., by a variety of foolish tricks, such as walking across the street, from one housetop to the one opposite, on a tightrope.

—A speculator from this City is said to have cleared $7,500 by purchasing damaged tea from the wreck of the *Bohemian*. The chests were so nearly water-tight that it was not perceptibly damaged.

—A son of Mr. **WARREN TAYLOR**, of Rocky Hill, Conn., aged 14 years, a few days since received injuries, of which he died, by running against a playmate who was engaged at a game of ball.

—**CHARLES PETER** was arrested in Baltimore charged with cheering for **JEFF. DAVIS**, but was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

—Senator **HICKS**, of Maryland, is fast improving in health. He is now at his farm, "Appleby," near Cambridge.

—Ex-Gov. **HOPPIN**, of Rhode Island, desires to remain in private life, and has therefore declined to be a candidate for the General Assembly.

—**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**'s two-story house in Springfield, Ill., was recently insured by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

—A Cincinnati paper states that Gen. **BURNSIDE** has been ordered to supervise the enrollment of negroes in Kentucky.

—The Bath, Me., *Times* says that a young man recently laid an egg upon the *Clarion's* table in Skowhegan. Doubtful.

—Brig.-Gen. **DEVENS** has received orders to report at once for active service.

—There is a Japanese student in Rutgers College, New-Jersey.

—The venerable Hon. **THOMAS EWING** lies very ill in Washington.

OBITUARY.

Obituary.

LORD ASHBURTON.

The death of **WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING** (Lord Ashburton,) at the age of 65, is also announced. Lord Ashburton was an American by birth, and partly by blood, he having been born in Philadelphia in 1799, his mother being the daughter of **WILLIAM BINGHAM**, an eminent merchant, and once United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Lord B. was a grandson of Sir **FRANCIS BARING**, Bart., whom Lord Erskine styled "the first merchant of the world." Sir **FRANCIS**' second son (**WILLIAM**'s father) was the famous Lord Ashburton, conspicuous not only for his great business qualifications, but for his ministerial ability. He ably supported **PEEL** in many of his reforms, until 1836, when he separated from the policy of the Premier, on the repeal of the Corn Laws. With President **TYLER** and **DANIEL WEBSTER** he negotiated and settled the important boundary and other questions of controversy in 1842. His wife, Lady Ashburton, was a highly accomplished lady, and adorned her position in the highest circles in Great Britain. The late Lord Ashburton, the subject of this notice, was not as well known in public life as his father, but was a man of most amiable character, and greatly interested in all subjects of social reform.

EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The death of **GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON**, Earl of Aberdeen, is announced by the latest foreign arrival. He was born in 1816, and was, therefore forty eight years of age. His father was the famous Earl of Aberdeen, who figured conspicuously in Sir **ROBERT PEEL**'s ministration of the British Government, and who died in 1860, succeeded by his son in the Earldom, then Lord Haddo, under which title he represented the district of Aberdeen in Parliament for several years, sustaining his father's course as Prime Minister, though he took but a small part in politics, and when **PALMERSTON** succeeded **ABERDEEN**, Lord Haddo ranged himself on the side of the Conservatives. He suffered constitutional ill-health, which has cut him off at a much earlier age than his father, who died at the age of 75.

HON. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, a well-known Democratic politician, died in Pike County, Missouri, on the 28th ult. He was a Virginian, and formerly represented the "tenth legion" in Congress. In 1843 he published the *Spectator*, a Democratic paper, in Washington, and subsequently was one of the proprietors of the *Constitution*, published in the same city. In 1846 he was appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, and previously served in other public capacities. He removed to Missouri in 1854.

Emancipation in Maryland.

From the Baltimore American, April 8.

We feel, in view of Wednesday's election, like using the language of **WEBSTER** upon the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument: "A duty has been performed. A work of gratitude and patriotism has been accomplished." The night of bondage is fading away in the dawning light of the morning star of Freedom. The oppression of which **PINKNEY** and other sagacious statesmen complained, is no longer to find an abiding place in Maryland. The bonds have been wrenched asunder, and the captives within her borders are to be set free. Henceforth we are to honor a barbarous custom by breach, instead of by observance. Truly, when error thus vanishes into its native night, and truth comes forth radiant with beauty, we can afford to indulge in mutual congratulations with those whose unwearied efforts have contributed to this grand result. The world will smile approvingly upon this act and bid us God speed. The nations will hail the coming day of Emancipation with rapturous shouts. The ages to come will look back upon the hour of our redemption with grateful memories. Maryland will awake to newness of life, and her half cultivated soil will blossom like the rose. Emigration will fill up her solitary places, and her growing commerce will unfold its white sails upon every sea. Her citizens will arouse from their lethargy, and expand her bedwarfed agriculture and revive her waning trade. He who fails to see in all this just cause of congratulation, is endowed with an obliquity of vision beyond our comprehension.

THE WILL OF T. STARR KING.—The following is a copy of the will of the late **THOMAS STARR KING**, made by him upon his death-bed, and filed in the Probate Court of California. It is understood, says the Boston *Advertiser* that Mr. **KING**, although most generous and open-handed in his mode of life, was able to leave a very comfortable provision for his family:

Feeling that the time has come for me to be summoned in the presence of the Most High God, and believing in the salvation of my soul, I hereby make this my last will and testament: I hereby will and bequeath to my dear wife **JULIA**, all my real and personal estate of which I am possessed, and all my property of every description which belongs to me after my just debts are paid, with the exception of the proceeds of the policies of insurance upon my life, which I wish shall be equally divided among my mother and the mother of my dear wife, to revert to my wife after the death of either, unless it should be the will of my wife that it should revert directly for the benefit of either or both of her children. The proceeds of this policy of insurance I wish to be invested by my executors for the benefit of the above heirs thereto. And I hereby name as my executors to this my last will and testament, **CHAS. L. LOW**, **WM. NORRIS** and **ROBERT H. SWAIN**. My desire is that they shall give no bonds for the performance of their duty.

All other wills are hereby revoked, and in the presence of these witnesses I desire this to be my last will and testament. TH. STARR KING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1864.

E. F. BEALE, } Witnesses.
J. N. ECKEL, }

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Affairs at Morris Island.

Correspondence of the New South.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, March 26, 1864.

The guns on the northern portion of the island continue to send shells at intervals into Charleston. As an item of curiosity, I will state that one 30-pound Parrott discharged 4,615 rounds of shell at Charleston before it became incapacitated.

The effect of our firing cannot be questioned. The lower portion of the city is, without a doubt, rendered completely useless to the Charlestonians for the ordinary purposes of business, and the upper portion is not considered by any means a safe habitation. It is seldom that a civilian is seen in any of the streets in the vicinity of the piers, and, when seen, he is invariably observed to hurry along, as if extremely anxious to transact his business, and get out of the way as speedily as possible. Notwithstanding the assertions of the rebel newspapers that the people are indifferent to our shells, the statements are far from being confirmed by the real facts of the case. Refugees, who have entered our lines recently, assure us that a better effect, save the absolute destruction of the city, could not be desired by us.

The troops are in excellent condition both on this and Folly Islands. Gen. **TERRY** preserves admirable order and discipline, and is always ready to meet the foe at any time, no matter how numerous he may appear or in what manner he may choose to come.

Latest from Florida.

Correspondence of the Palmetto Herald.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25, 1864.

ENROLLMENT OF THE CONTRABANDS.

To-day "all the colored persons of African descent," as the order queerly classifies them, within the limits of this command at Jacksonville, Pilatka, Fernandina and St. Augustine are to present themselves before the Provost-Marshals for enrollment. Boards of Enrollment have been detailed for the purpose from Department Headquarters. The Post Surgeon, together with such assistants as may be deemed necessary, are to be present to examine as to the disqualifications of those enrolled, and certificates will be issued by the Surgeon, countersigned by the enrolling officers, to all who may be thus disqualified. These certificates will free their holders from any subsequent action in their case; but those who cannot hereafter produce them will be liable to punishment.

As I write, large numbers of contrabands, of both sexes, and of all ages, are patiently awaiting their turn at the office of Provost-Marshal **SWEET**. Singularly, the order, which apparently foreshadows a conscription, calls for a complete census of the colored people, instead of the mere enrollment of those liable to military duty.

MAJ. BOGLE.

A note from Col. **SANDERSON**, commanding the rebel force at Lake City, informs us that Maj. **BOGLE**, of the First North Carolina Colored Troops, was not seriously wounded, and has been sent into the interior.

OUR WOUNDED AT TALLAHASSEE.

The Savannah *Republican* has a paragraph to the effect that a large number of amputations had been performed among the Yankee wounded at Tallahassee, and that the majority of those operated upon had died.

LABORERS DISCHARGED.

From the Palmetto Herald, April 2.

About sixty discharged laborers went home on the *Fulton* last Sunday. A large portion of them were British subjects. It seems that a few weeks since, one of the laborers, claiming to be a subject of Great Britain, wrote to Lord **LYONS**, demanding his interference in his behalf, and that of others claiming the same protection. Lord **LYONS** laid the matter before Secretary **SEWARD**, and in consequence of a letter from him, all the laborers here, who were British subjects, whose time had expired, and who desired to go North, were discharged and sent away. About forty additional laborers came down on the last steamer, and more are expected.

A Remarkable Regiment.

THE SECOND REGIMENT UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.

From the Mobile Register, March 16.

A good deal has been said of the First Old United States Regiment of Cavalry on the score of the eminent officers of the present war who once belonged to it. But in this respect, the Second Regiment United States Dragoons is the most remarkable of all in the old army. The following leaders on the Confederate and Federal sides once belonged to it:

H. H. Sibley, Major United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.

R. H. Anderson, Captain Second United States Dragoons, now Major-General C. S. A.

John Villipigue, deceased, Lieutenant Second United States Dragoons, died Brigadier-General C. S. A.

F. C. Armstrong, Captain United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.

Wm. Steles, Captain Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier General C. S. A.

R. H. Robertson, Captain United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.

John Pegram, Lieutenant Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.

J. H. Hawes, Captain Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.

Alfred Pleasonton, Captain United States Dragoons, now Major-General U. S. A.

Philip St. George Cooke, Colonel Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.

L. P. Graham, Major Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.

John Buford, (deceased, who was the best cavalry officer in the Federal service,) Captain United States Dragoons, died a Major-General U. S. A.

Lewis Merrill, Lieutenant Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Wesley Merritt, Lieutenant Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Brevet Col. Chas. A. May, resigned his commission as Major Second Dragoons just before the war.

The following officers were transferred from the Second Dragoons in 1855:

W. J. Hardee, now Lieutenant-General C. S. A.
N. G. Evans, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Geo. H. Stewart, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Chas. H. Field, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.

Gen. Twiggs was the first and Gen. Harney the second Colonel of this regiment.

Reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department, Army of the Potomac.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. R. N. Bachelder, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. C. S. McEntee, Assistant Quartermaster.

First Division—Capt. A. H. Young, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. Nathan Barker, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. A. Fisher, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. C. W. Leffingwell, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. Jacob Rice, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Second Division—Capt. George A. Shallenberger, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. C. W. Folsom, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. J. Lockhart, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Geo. W. Meade, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

Third Division—Capt. Geo. W. Johnes, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. W. D. Vatechet, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. T. P. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

Fourth Division—Capt. R. P. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. Miles Farwell, Act. Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. J. C. Abbott, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. W. D. H. Cochran, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Owen, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. A. S. Howden, Assistant Chief Quartermaster.

First Division—Capt. A. L. Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. S. R. Hamill, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. S. I. Wright, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. S. W. Hoskins, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

Second Division—Capt. R. C. Sweeper, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. S. B. Bean, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. S. B. Roney, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. T. A. McDonald, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Third Division—Capt. E. B. W. Resticaux, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. S. Yardley, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. R. G. Staples, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

Fourth Division—Capt. M. H. Mandeville, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. T. B. Winslow, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. E. P. Fitch, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. A. S. Vorhies, Acting Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

Artillery Brigade—Capt. J. D. Crittenden, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. J. H. Platt, Assistant Chief Quartermaster.

First Division—Capt. S. H. Manning, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. F. Sayre, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Daniels, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. S. Finney, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. Geo. W. Ford, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Second Division—Capt. John R. Russell, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. James S. Wray, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. A. Austin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. C. H. Whittemore, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. H. W. Persing, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

Third Division—Capt. S. W. Hart, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. M. H. Goodridge, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. J. F. Hasleton, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

Artillery Brigade—Capt. W. H. Lambert, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Howard, Acting Chief Quartermaster.

First Division—Capt. J. H. Tallman, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. John Patton, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. J. B. Whelan, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. Wm. Dean, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Second Division—Capt. R. R. Carson, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. L. W. Knight, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. J. R. Robinson, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Third Division.—Capt. M. J. Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. J. G. Valli, Acting Assisting Quartermaster Volunteers; Capt. Geo. W. Wells, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. W. E. Morford, Chief Quartermaster, Acting Quartermaster Volunteers; Lieut. E. V. Welch, Assistant Chief Quartermaster.

FIRST BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Capt. Wm. Goldie, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

SECOND BRIGADE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Capt. Ira F. Payson, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers.

The Great Fire in Boston.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WINTHROP HOUSE AND FREEMASONS' HALL.

From the Boston Transcript, April 4.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, fire was discovered in a closet under the second flight of stairs in the Masonic Fraternity's Building, on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. The building was a mammoth brick structure, composed of six stories, three of which were occupied as the Winthrop House, and the upper three as Freemasons' Halls.

Shortly after the first alarm was given, the Fire Department was on hand and began operations, but the great height of the building prevented the efficient work which otherwise would have subdued the conflagration at the outset. Owing to these obstacles the fire soon attained great headway, and raged with exceeding fierceness. The upper part of the building was soon one lurid mass of flame, and a second alarm was sounded a little before 1 o'clock.

Thousands of spectators assembled in the vicinity, chiefly on the lower part of the Common, and watched with the greatest interest the devastation of the devouring element. The firemen worked like Trojans in battling the flames, but with little avail, and at various intervals it seemed almost impossible for them to prevent the conflagration from spreading through Tremont and Boylston streets.

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the appearance of the burning structure, thoroughly on fire from roof to cellar—with the glowing flames shooting from the windows and streaming into the heavens—was a spectacle of terrific grandeur. At this period all the surrounding buildings, for a considerable distance, were most brilliantly illuminated, and in fact the light overspread the whole southern section of the city, and was also distinctly visible for miles in the country.

Such was the rapid progress of the flames that the nearly 200 inmates of the Winthrop House had barely time to escape with their lives, most of them losing all their personal effects. The Hotel Pelham, Evans House and Adams House were kindly thrown open for their accommodation.

The Winthrop House was leased by Col. I. H. **SILSBY**, whose furniture was elegant and nearly new, and was almost wholly destroyed. It was valued at about $50,000, and insured for about one-half that amount. So intent was Col. **SILSBY** in looking after the safety of his boarders, that he gave little attention to his own property, and even lost all his clothing except what he wore.

At one time it was thought that the southerly portion of the building on Boylston-street might be saved, and trunks, furniture, &c., were removed to the rooms on that side of the hotel. But this hope was futile, and all the articles thus removed were destroyed.

The Masonic fraternity have experienced an almost irreparable loss by this fire. The estate was purchased by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1859, and since that time the following named organizations have held their regular meetings in the halls which were fitted up at great expense expressly for their use, viz.: The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; St. John's Lodge; St. Andrew's; Massachusetts; Columbian; Mount Lebanon; Germania; Winslow Lewis; Revere; Joseph Warren; Aberdour; Grand Consistory; Grand Royal Arch Chapter; St. Andrew's Chapter; St. Paul's Chapter; Grand Encampment of Knights Templar; De Molay Encampment; St. Bernard Encampment.

It is impossible to give any very correct estimate of the value of the property in Freemason's Hall, some of which cannot be replaced. All of the various lodges were losers to a large extent. The De Molay, Boston and St. Bernard Encampments, the Consistory, Lodge of Perfection, and Chapter of Rosecroix lost their beautiful and costly regalias.

A large number of valuable pictures were also destroyed, including a fine original portrait of Gen. **JOSEPH WARREN**, which belonged to the Massachusetts Lodge. There were likewise highly-prized portraits of Gen. **WASHINGTON**, **PRICE**, the First Grand Master of this Commonwealth, and also of all the Grand Masters from 1780 to the present time. Among other property belonging to the Masons were two organs—one costing $2,000, and the other about $400—and both were consumed.

It is estimated that $100,000 will not cover the losses to the masonic order in furniture and paintings alone. The building, for which they originally paid $106,000, had been so improved as to make its value $156,000, a large portion of which is insured.

The fire raged with unabated fierceness from 12 o'clock till 3 o'clock this morning. The roof fell in shortly after 1 o'clock, and the floors of the three upper stories fell within two hours. During this period about half of the highest wall on Boylston-street fell into the street with a tremendous crash, filling up the avenue and projecting bricks through the windows on the opposite side.

Although there was great danger of the burning of other buildings adjacent to the Winthrop House, the immense volumes of water thrown by the steam fire engines confined the fire to the hotel, and thus effectually prevented what must otherwise have been one of the most destructive conflagrations ever known in our city.

This morning at a late hour the men were still at work in subduing the flames. The interior of the building is a perfect ruin. The swell front wall on Tremont-street, the north wall, a portion of the rear wall, with a section of the Boylston-street wall, are still standing.

The Winthrop House was first opened as a hotel by Col. **SILSBY**, in November, 1850, and comprised two large dwelling-houses, to which a third was subsequently added. It was then owned by the Winthrop House Company, who sold it to the Freemasons in 1859, as we have previously stated. In the Spring of 1859 the hotel was closed up, and the furniture sold at auction; but in the Fall of the same year it was again reopened by Col. **SILSBY**, who has ever conducted it as a first-class public house, the destruction of which must be regarded as a great loss to the community.

The proprietor of the hotel thinks the fire must have been set by an incendiary, as the house was heated by steam, and no fire whatever was used in that part of the building where the conflagration originated. It was first discovered by Mr. **GEORGE H. PIKE**, assistant superintendent of Masonic Hall, who had just closed the rooms under his charge, in which a meeting of the Revere Lodge had been held, and was coming down stairs, when he perceived smoke issuing from a closet as before stated.

The following is the insurance on the Winthrop House building, which was owned by the Grand Lodge of Masons:

Firemen's Insurance Co., Boston	$10,000	North American, Boston	$2,000
Eliot, Boston	7,500	Holyoke, Salem	5,000
City, Boston	7,500	Quincy Mutual, Quincy	5,000
Howard, Boston	5,000	Dorchester, Dorchester	2,000
Shoe & Leather, Bo'n	5,000		
Suffolk, Boston	5,000		
Total			$55,000

On the personal property, regalia, &c., belonging to the Grand Lodge, there was the following:

Eliot Insurance Co., Boston	$3,400
American, Boston	2,700
Total	$6,100

St. Andrew's Chapter had insurance at the American Insurance Company, Boston, for $800.

A policy of $3,000 on the property of the DeMolay Encampment expired a short time, since and has not been renewed.

Mr. **SILSBEE** estimates his loss at from $45,000 to $50,000. He had insurance as follows:

Home Ins. Co., N. Y.	$3,000	Charter Oak, Hart'd	$2,000
City, Boston	3,000	Connecticut, Hart'd	2,000
Hampden, Springfield	5,000		
City, Hartford	2,000	Total	[illegible]

We understand that the Boston Encampment had $10,000 insurance on its regalia and other personal property. This will not cover its loss.

THEATRICAL WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—This Association gave their first Annual Fancy Dress and Civic Ball, at Irving Hall, on Monday evening, 4th instant. Numerous ladies and gentlemen connected with the various Theatres were present during the evening, and by their presence, not only added to the brilliancy of the occasion, but also gave encouragement to the excellent objects of the Association. The arrangements were perfect, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening. The Association is now in a very prosperous condition, its objects are good, and they have by this ball, added a handsome sum to their funds. They are a hard working class of men, never prominently brought to notice, and deserve the good will and support of the public.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.—The British brig *Petrie*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Prince Edward's Island, brought the Captain and crew of the schooner *Charlotte Arnold*, of Ragged Island, N. S., wrecked on the 18th of March. The steamship *Verona*, from New-Orleans on the 30th ult., arrived yesterday afternoon. The steamer *America*, for Southampton, sailed yesterday with a full complement of passengers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A highly important General Order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which is intended to clear the decks generally for active operations. All civilians, sutlers and their employes, are ordered to the rear by the 16th. Members of the Sanitary or Christian Commissions, and registered newspaper correspondents only, can remain. All property for which there is no transportation, also goes to the rear, and the authority of Corps Commanders to grant furloughs is revoked, and none to be granted save in extreme cases, or in case of reenlisted veterans.

Later news from the Red River Expedition is received in Cairo and New-Orleans, by steamship, which left the later place on the 3d inst. On the 28th of March Gen. Smith's forces had a fight with the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor's army, 12,000 strong, on Cane River, 27 miles above Alexandria, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners. It was Gen. Smith's intention to pursue the enemy and make him fight a pitched battle.

A dispatch from Louisville reports that nineteen rebels, belonging to the Third Kentucky rebel Cavalry, of Forrest's command, came into Hopkinsville, on the 7th inst., and took the oath of allegiance. They report that on March 26, when between Mayfield and Paducah, Forrest disbanded the Third, Seventh and Eighth Regiments Kentucky Cavalry, and permitted them to go home.

By the arrival of the steamer *Varuna*, yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to March 29—not so late as the news via Cairo by four days. Our files furnish, however, some very interesting particulars about the Red River Expedition.

Major-Gen. Slocum, recently relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, is ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to the command of the fortified post of the District of Vicksburgh.

News from Memphis to the 8th reports Forrest moving southward with his trains and plunder, and Grierson as watching and harrassing his columns, though not strong enough to attack Forrest in force.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House there was a very exciting discussion in Committee of the Whole on a resolution offered by Mr. Colfax to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for disloyal sentiments uttered in his speech of the day before. During the discussion, Mr. Harris, (Democrat) of Maryland, arose and boldly avowed his gratification at the secession of the South, justifying it fully, and rebuking the Democratic party for not daring to come up to his standard of political morality. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, instantly offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris, which received 81 votes against 58, but two-thirds being required, the resolution was not adopted.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Soldiers' Voting Bill was taken up and made the special order for Tuesday next. Among the bills passed was the Albany Bridge bill; and a bill to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company of New-York. A bill was introduced authorizing the Brooklyn authorities to raise money for an armory in the Eastern Districts. The New-York Court-house Bill was recommitted to amend it by providing that the accounts shall be approved by the architect of the building. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

In the Assembly, yesterday, a concurrent resolution was adopted, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of April. Bills were passed to provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Guard. Authorizing the German Savings Bank to receive increased deposits. Mr. Weaver offered a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of all laws of Congress exempting United States securities from taxation. Also a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to have the report of the Bank Committee on National Banks printed forthwith. This gave rise to a very exciting discussion on the merits of the report, lasting till the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, March 29, arrived at this port yesterday, but brought no news.

An order has been received at the Executive Department of Ohio, from Maj.-Gen. Sherman, directing all veteran regiments to return promptly at the expiration of their furlough, to the field. Those belonging to the Army of Ohio and Cumberland to rendezvous at Nashville; those of the Army of the Tennessee at Cairo.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of Sunday, April 3, says information received at that place induces the belief that about six thousand Georgia State troops had arrived at Dalton during the preceding two weeks. They were turned over to the Confederacy by Gov. Brown.

The total amount of assets in the banks of New-York and Kings Counties amount to $75,763,314 46, of which $2,807,739 81 were invested in New-York State Stocks, and $26,735,050 in United States Stocks. The United States have received from them a revenue of $102,874 32 for last year. The Bank Commissioners recommend that the State also provide for some revenue from them. The largest loan on bond and mortgage is owned by that respectable bank, the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Institution; it is for $250,000, and is on an immense property in the heart of the City.

The Hon. Benj. Wood has appointed, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, John Joseph Casey, of the Sophomore Class of the Free Academy, to the cadetship at West Point, which is at his disposal. Mr. Casey was born and has always resided in the Fourth Congressional District.

Speculative purchases of Flour, Provisions, Tallow and Whisky at the Produce Exchange on Saturday were quite extensive, and prices were generally higher. Wheat was held above the views of buyers, and was inactive. Corn, Cotton, Wool and Groceries were in fair request and advancing. Most other kinds of merchandise were held with increased firmness, and were generally in good demand, chiefly on speculation. The Freight market continued dull and heavy.

Municipal Reform.

It has always seemed that one of the most practical methods for gradually reforming our City Government would be by instructing its constituency. The reader must remember that the game of peculation and plunder which is going on continually with the property of our citizens is, in fact, played by comparatively few persons. The "Ring" is not a large or crowded body. In every ward there are a few shrewd and good-natured men, either American corrupt politicians or Irish who have "worked up" from degradation. These persons have become thoroughly familiar with the machinery of local politics. They know the chances of every candidate and almost the vote of each voter. As liquor-sellers, or agents of houses, or "City contractors," or Aldermen, they are able to do favors to a few individual workingmen, and impress the others with their great desire to serve them. Gradually, from "jobbing" and managing in a petty district, they come to have a share in the great City jobs. They have no especial sense of character or position. Their constituents will back them in everything which is not open and legal robbery. They have acquired great skill in their iniquitous schemes, so that they have little to fear from any interruption from whatever source. The upper and respectable classes can seldom be induced to combine against a particular candidate, and if they do, the immense vote of ignorant people which these politicians can command insures them success. Thus they go on, from year to year, shamelessly cheating and plundering the City. They give us the most ill-governed and uncomfortable City in the world, at the highest cost. Nothing seems to influence them or to check them. The property-holders simply bear it, and appear as if bound hand and foot. If it were only the plundering of the non-voting rich by the voting poor, we could hope for no cessation until both democracy and the wealth of the City came to an end. But it should be remembered that this is, in the long run, merely putting into one pocket of the laboring class of the community by taking out of the other; or, more definitely, it is enriching a few politicians and contractors, with their followers, by plundering all the rest of the working people. The jobs of the "Ring" are paid for in the rents of the poor and middle classes. For every dollar jobbed from the City, stolen from the Treasury, squandered in junketings, wasted by non-performance of public duties, each man, woman and child of all classes has to pay. Those who pay the taxes on real and personal property must, of course, raise the price of real estate, and the rent of all houses and lands to meet their diminished profits. Every petty dealer whose rent is raised, or who buys of those paying higher rents, must make up the deficiency by charging more for his wares. Every house agent must ask a higher price for the rooms of his tenement houses. There is no "corner grocery" which does not charge upon the laborers some of the expenses which the iniquities of the Common Council lay upon the City. It is this great fact in economics which gives us our hope for future reform.

The evils pressing upon the community have given birth to the Citizens' Association, and they can act vigorously on precisely these very points. The laboring class do not in general see any connection between the plunderings of the City officials and their own higher expenses. Yet there are many among them who, if they saw what was wise and patriotic, would faithfully act up to their convictions and support more honest measures and candidates. The constituency of the Common Council is not made up entirely of ignorant foreigners. There are many intelligent and moral citizens among them, who merely need instruction.

The American principle is to incessantly educate the people for suffrage. Now, the lowest laboring class in New-York does not receive much education, except from their politicians in the corner-groceries. The power which, next to the pulpit, most trains the native American, is the press. Why should not the press be brought to bear upon this lowest and most ignorant class? Why could not the "Citizens' Association" make it one of their objects to circulate in this very class, a journal, giving something of the news of the day and containing advertisements important for workingmen and women, but mainly devoted to instructing them in the evils of the City Government and their own interest in its reform? A thousand things pertaining to public affairs, of which they are utterly ignorant, might be laid before them in a plain and interesting manner. They could be taught that every "job" and every rise in taxation, did not mean alone a loss to the rich, but something right out of their own pockets. The evils of the present shocking sanitary management of the City, to their own wives and children could be vividly presented to them. They could be shown that where one child of the poor dies in many other cities, two or three die here. They could be instructed that a "street-job" means, in New-York, the death of their little ones from typhus and cholera. It could be laid before them that with good government in the City, they could ride for three cents where they pay five, and that every article they wear or eat would be cheaper, and every room-rent lower. What an immense work might, for instance, have been done by such an agency among our ignorant population last Summer, before the riots! How much could the atrocious calumnies of some of the Democratic press on our Government and the misrepresentations of the draft have been corrected by such an organ! What a new bond of good feeling and intelligent sympathy might be created by the same means between the much separated classes of the well-to-do and the very poor.

The Shakespeare Memorial—Dramatic Conception of John Bull.

Little has been heard for several weeks of those literary faction fights in London, which promised to bring to a farcical conclusion the movement for marking the tercentenary of Shakespeare by some National Memorial worthy of the subject. These fights, we may say, would have been a primary feature in any project emanating from the rival cliques and circles, which together give tone and temper to Cockney literature. Thus, the coteries which own the leadership of Hepworth Dixon and Wentworth Dilke and their fellows, would find it as impossible to agree with the *Punch* clique on the question of doing homage to the great dramatist, as they have always found it to agree on the merits of Shakespeare's most notable living interpreter on the British stage. Shakespeare affords them as good a subject for mutual vituperation as ever Mr. Charles Kean has done. In any case, let the subject have been who or what it might, the world would have been invited to witness a clamorous row, terminating, doubtless, in a free fight.

In view of this foreordained state of things, it is something to find the movement taking a decided and practical shape outside of the pugnacious circles of the metropolis. Under the auspices of the Stratford Local Committee something really worthy of the Tercentenary is likely to be done. We augur for the Stratford proposal better luck than for anything emanating either from *Punch* or the London *Athenæum*, on being assured that the Local Committee have entirely divested themselves of the authority of deciding what shape the memorial is to take. This wise resolution will prevent one faction from running foul of another on the question of precedence. And moreover, the committee chosen to represent the local movers gives not only good promise of harmonious action from the high personal standing of its members, but those who compose it are men whose taste in art is universally acknowledged. Thus, the committee deputed to act for Stratford includes such names as those of Lord Carlisle, Alfred Tennyson, John Ruskin, Mr. Layard, Theodore Martin, Earl Somers, &c. A sub-committee of these gentlemen have already unanimously reported in favor of erecting on Bridge-street, at the most central and accessible point in Stratford-on-Avon, an elegant and effective loggia, in the Elizabethan style, "with terra cotta ornamentation," from 50 to 60 feet long, and from 25 to 30 feet wide. In the rear of this the subcommittee find there would be room for a new market-house, which, they suggest, should harmonize in design with the memorial proper. They do not, of course, elaborate the details of their projects, but they have sufficiently developed their plans to invite popular judgment on their merits, and the result is a general approval of the decision arrived at.

In associating the name of Shakespeare with the public market of a provincial town, the Committee have anticipated the satire of unreflecting and foolish critics. They point out that there is nothing irreverent or inappropriate in placing the memorial of Shakespeare in the midst of the bustle of Stratford Market. On the contrary, the place seems entirely suitable, when it is remembered that the art of the great dramatist is not only essentially healthy in its humanity and its intense sympathy with the realities of life, but he himself was content to retire from the capital to his native town, to settle down among his schoolfellows and acquaintances, to cultivate his land, to sell his beeves and sheep and grains in this very market, and to be a common-place burgess of Stratford-on-Avon—at the same time that he was giving to the world the immortal fruits of his genius.

The Committee think it well to symbolize both sides of this double existence; and the outside world, we think, will assent to their judgment. The associations already connected with the home of Shakespeare certainly mark it out as the place most suitable for the memorial, especially if contributions are to be invited from abroad. Travelers from every country have been drawn to Stratford as to a shrine for common worship, and to add to its attractiveness is a double tribute—first, to the great dramatist himself, and next, to those sincere worshippers from every land who have already consecrated the spot by their sympathies and devotion.

A Bill to Equalize the Grade of Line Officers in the Navy.—A measure of importance to naval officers has just passed the House of Representatives, and progressed as far as a second reading in the Senate. It is amendatory to an act approved July 16, 1862, the object of which was to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy. This act, which now bids fair to become a law, provides that no line officer of the navy upon the active list, below the grade of Commodore, nor any other naval officer, shall be promoted to a higher grade until a board fully empowered to make the necessary investigations shall be satisfied regarding his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all the duties likely to devolve on him at sea. A Board of Surgeons is to pass upon his physical qualifications, and all officers who may not be recommended for promotion by both these boards are to be placed upon the retired list. It is also provided that all officers not recommended for promotion under the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to Establish and Equalize the Grades of Line Officers of the United States Navy," approved July 16, 1862, shall have the right to present themselves for examination, according to the provisions of this act, and if found duly qualified, and such finding be approved by the President of the United States, they shall be promoted to the same grade and place as if they had been recommended by the Board, and shall receive the corresponding pay, according to the service which they have performed from the date of their rank to that of their promotion. And no further promotions shall be made upon the active list until the number in each grade is reduced to that provided by law. Some such measure as this could hardly fail to benefit the service. A bill substantially the same was passed at the last session of Congress, but at so late a day that it did not receive Mr. Lincoln's signature. This one is too far along to fail of becoming a law for that reason.

The Central Park—Provisions for the Dog-Days.

It may seem ungracious even to appear to doubt for a moment the wisdom of any arrangement of the Central Park authorities, they have done so many things so admirably well. But we trust it is not altogether unseemly to make the following inquiries, in a gentle spirit and in a respectful manner:

For what reasons—practical, utilitarian, economical or æsthetic—have they adopted the mediæval, pigeon-house style of architecture for the building they have erected as a restaurant? Why, in view of the panting thousands who may be expected to seek daily refreshment in the Park in Summer, have they made this building of the capacity to accommodate comfortably some twenty-five or thirty ladies in morning toilet, leaving gentlemen out of account? Why, with the dog-days in prospect, have they perched their structure on a point of rock which seems to deny the visitor even the consolatory hope that the building may receive extensions at some distant future day? Why, lastly, have they selected for their site a spot as far relieved as possible from that charming contiguity of shade in which other portions of the Park do so abound?

We have tried to find answers for these questions without an intrusive appeal to the Commissioners or their delegates. But we can only conjecture one answer to the whole, which bears even the semblance of probability. The site of the restaurant is no doubt conspicuous, but so are many other available points. The site, again, is contiguous to two of the main entrances of the Park. But it is *not* contiguous to several other main entrances. So that on neither of these grounds is its perfect eligibility established. There only remains for us, therefore, the conjecture that the Park authorities were not entirely satisfied in their own minds that a restaurant was a necessary or even desirable contingent in their calculations for ministering to the recreation and enjoyment of the public. They may have fixed views on the subject of refreshment-houses generally, especially of such as dispense wine and beer, and similar luxuries. If this is so, and if, again, they think that the Park is especially to be protected from the bane of such institutions, then we can conceive why they should have selected their site as they have done, why they should have adopted the style of architecture they have done, and why, in fine, they should have made their building sufficiently uninviting, alike in its interior and exterior aspects, to repel all but the most assiduous and supernaturally thirsty of patrons.

The Paris Elections—Another Warning to the Emperor.

Paris has again registered her protest against Cæsarism. At the recent elections in the First and Fifth Districts, she has returned the Opposition candidates, MM. Carnot and Pages, by an overwhelming majority. These gentlemen are something more than Constitutionalists. Both of them were members of the Provisional Government of '48, and both of them are still republicans, so staunch that for twelve years they have steadfastly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, and merely take it now in obedience to the call of the democracy. There is not a little of significance in the election of such men. Though several worthy candidates of liberal views and undoubted honesty, had come forward to contend for the honor of representing the districts named in the Corps Legislatif, yet the ex-members of the fallen Republican Government were preferred before all. By this preference, the Parisians at once paid a tribute of respect to the principles of liberty, and marked their indignation at the arbitrary dispersion of the electoral meetings. The popular victory is the more notable, because it was won under every disadvantage, and over the nominees of the Court; for the Government did, at the eleventh hour, bring out its candidates, and contest the election, notwithstanding the general impression which prevailed to the contrary. The fact is, that the Emperor, from the first, was determined to give his opponents battle, and only held back his men to throw the enemy off their guard, so as to have the better chance of carrying the day by a *coup de main*. But the trick failed. The appearance of the Court candidates in the field was the signal for the concentration of the popular forces, and Napoleon sustained, in both districts, a Waterloo defeat—M. Pinard, his candidate for the First, receiving only 4,888 votes out of 18,497, and M. Frederic Levi, his candidate in the Fifth, only 6,430 out of 20,936. From the conquerors in this encounter His Majesty must expect a more earnest opposition, and more radical demands, than from those representatives of obsolete factions and obsolete ideas, who have hitherto made their way into the Legislature in defiance of the Government, and who would be content with a partial modification of the present system. The new deputies are the representatives of the opinions and desires of the populations of the great cities of France—of those populations who, from the period of the old Revolution, have been always thorough republicans at heart, and who chafe at the restrictions which absolutism has imposed on them. The new deputies are enemies of Cæsarism, and, *saving their allegiance*, will do all they can to undermine and destroy it. M. Carnot's address to the electors of the First District embodies the initiatory programme which they mean to put forward. They will proclaim that France aspires to regain those lost liberties which are so dear to her. They will demand greater freedom for the citizen in his individual capacity; greater freedom for the elector in the exercise of his political rights; greater freedom for the operative in the regulation of his industrial interests; greater freedom for writers in the expression of their thoughts, and a more perfect system of education for all. There is here certainly no indication of anarchical designs—no open declaration of war against the Empire; nothing, in short, of which the eloquence of a Thiers or a Berryer cannot undertake the advocacy. But let these concession be denied, let "the crowning of the political edifice" be postponed, let the outrages of power against liberty continue, and who can foretell the ultimate result? The Emperor may contemn the numerical feebleness of the Opposition, and influenced by evil counsellors, may hold on in his present course—nay, may be able to control the elements during the residue of his reign. His Majesty is, however, advanced in years, his constitution is broken, his reign cannot last forever; and it is when he is laid in his grave—when a weak and inexperienced boy guides the helm and wields the sceptre, that the tempest whose mutterings we now hear may burst forth and sweep away Imperialism and the Bonapartes from France.

England and the Ionian Isles.

A recent debate in the British House of Commons on the Septinsular Republic has given fresh interest to the subject, and placed the shameless conduct of England in relation to that little State in a new and more striking light. The foreign policy of England is characteristic. She observes one rule of action when dealing with the powerful, and another when dealing with the feeble, cringing to the former and crushing the latter. She keeps a kind of balance-sheet, in which her concessions to the Brobdignagians of the earth are set off against the outrages which she perpetrates on its Lilliputians. But among the small States that have suffered wrong at her hands, none has had more reason to complain than the Ionian Commonwealth. In 1809, when she took possession of said islands, her Government proclaimed that she came not as a conqueror, but as an ally, and formally recognized in official dispatches the independence of the Republic; and the treaty which constituted her its protectress by no means authorized her to overthrow the popular government, and to establish her own supremacy on its ruins. This usurpation, and their being deprived of the right of self-rule and subjected to the dominance of a foreign race, were the original sources of the discontent of the Ionians. The incessant bickerings between the British and their protégés which this abnormal state of things naturally gave rise to, at length fairly wore out the patience of the former, and when the Prince of Denmark offered to accept the crown of Greece in consideration of the Ionian Isles being annexed thereto, the British Government assented to the transfer. This act, had it been performed in a decent spirit by England, would have made her respected by both Greeks and Ionians. But England cannot perform even an honest act gracefully, and though the Treaty of Vienna contained a distinct recognition of the right of the islanders to the fortresses of Corfu, though Earl Russell in the debate of last July on the cession of these islands, admitted that it was only the people of the new kingdom who could rightfully decide whether the fortresses in question should be dismantled, though the Ionian Legislature had from time to time voted over £200,000 for their repair and restoration, it was yet suddenly, capriciously and in open defiance of treaties, determined that, ere the islands were surrendered to King George, the Corfu fortresses should be blown up. This shameful and perfidious resolution was adopted out of complaisance to Austria. Francis Joseph, it seems, would not consent to the cession of the islands to Greece if the fortresses of Corfu were not destroyed. They command the entrance of the Adriatic; and were Italy to get possession of them, what damage might she not do, perhaps, to the commerce and marine of Austria? Italy, be it remembered, could not seize those fortresses without attacking Greece, which would rouse the indignation of Europe, therefore the apprehension of Austria does not seem to have been very well founded. England, however, took a different view of the matter, and concluded that it would be better to do a grievous wrong to a feeble people, than to reject the counsel of her circumspect ally.

The tergiversation and bad faith displayed by the Palmerston Ministry in relation to those Corfu fortresses, has not only rendered the name of England odious to the Greeks and Ionians, but has even tended much to undermine the popularity of King George, and to shake the stability of his feeble throne. The welcome which the Prince at first received from his new subjects was due, in a great measure, to the increase of territory which he brought them. The intelligence, however, that the boon is to be coupled with outrage and insult, has completely altered the popular feeling; and the cry of the nation now is that he should rather resign the crown than accede to such ignominious conditions. If this cry should prove the precursor of another revolution in Greece, to England alone can the calamity be ascribed.

Court-Martial of Gen. Gordon.

Port Royal, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The court-martial investigating the charges against Gen. Gordon, which has occupied so much of the attention of those in this department, has about closed its labors. It will be a satisfaction to his many friends to know that the investigation thus far in no respect impairs the enviable military reputation already well earned by this gallant officer.

G. W. C.

—The Whitworth 70-pounder guns, to be used in trial against the Armstrong gun at Shoeburyness, have been tested at Woolwich. The trials are reported to have been satisfactory.

ALGER'S FUTURE LIFE.

A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life. With a complete Biography of the subject. By William Rounseville Alger. 1 vol., large 8vo. pp. 924. Philadelphia: George W. Childs.

As the Declaration of Independence is usually quoted, we constantly read that "*all men are born free and equal.*" The phrase is both a false quotation and a false statement. Whether "all men are *created* free and equal" is a question which, we think, cannot be discussed with any practical result. The mystery of creation transcends the human understanding, and it is only after man has entered into life, that we can assert, speculate or moralize on the facts of his existence. If there is any fact which one would suppose was beyond the possibility of contradiction, it is the inequality of birth, both as to innate quality and outward circumstances. It is a fact which one would suppose no illusion could conceal, no sophistry evade, and no theory disregard. There *is* inequality in birth; inequality, physical, mental, moral, social. Is the puny, sickly, misshaped infant equal to the robust, healthy child that comes into life a form "express and admirable"—a form which is a joyous letter of introduction to our kind—a promise and a prophesy of strength and beauty—which, in the girl, holds forth the expectation of "a woman nobly planned," and, in the boy, "gives the world assurance of a man?" Is the child that, as soon as it shows evidence of consciousness, shows evidence also of inert mind—which may be idiocy, imbecility, or a general want of intellectual capacity—equal in birth to the child whose infant head and features, whose quick perceptions and whose sparkling eyes tell us of intelligence which is yet to be unfolded? These signs are the certificate of Nature, and Nature does not give a false character or falsify the character she gives. Is the child that independently of the original fall, has a heritage of gross and guilty propensities from its immediate parents—that might say, not theologically, but sadly, bitterly, pathetically, passionately—in the transgressions and woes of after-life, "I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me," equal in birth to the child of parents honest, good, pure, and wise, to the child who becomes the inmate of a worthy home, and the heir of virtues and memories which have come to it from an excellent lineage? Socially considered, is the child of the ignorant and the savage, equal in birth to the child of the educated and the civilized? Is the child of the destitute and the starving, equal in birth to the child of the competent or the affluent? A prince was born recently in England, who will not only be an object of homage, but be nurtured in human affections, and will have done for him all that human care can do. Is he the equal in birth of those murdered babes found in such numbers and so frequently on the streets of London, that Coroner Lankester says, the police have ceased to be surprised? At every inquest over these slaughtered innocents the humane Coroner never fails to express his horror—but still the sacrifice goes on of those blameless victims of crime and poverty—and the modern Moloch of a corrupt, selfish, luxurious civilization is daily gorged and satiated. Finally—is the child born in the bondage of Slavery equal in birth to the child born to the rights and privileges of citizenship and liberty? For our own part, it is in these inequalities that we see much of the mystery and the tragedy of life—the sources of many of its evils and miseries, but not of evils altogether uncompensated; for we see in them also the sources of much that gives to life its depth, solemnity and grandeur.

All that we have said on the inequalities of birth may also be said on the inequalities of destiny and of life—and this, of all classes, conditions, and occupations and characters. It is not merely that men are unequal in life as to the rank or occupation into which they fall, but individuals are unequal in such rank or occupation, from the very lowest to the very highest. Slavery is not the same to one as it is to another; neither is labor, poverty, sorrow, sickness, or any kind of struggle or misfortune—not even infamy or crime. The degrees of sensibility are various in the lowest, in the worst, and in apparently the most unhappy. Some have strength, energy, patience, fortitude, which others have not; and even among the guilty, some have shame which makes disgrace bitter; others have a hardness of nature which has no consciousness of either disgrace or shame. Like inequalities belong to what we esteem the more favored lots in life—wealth, success, power, genius—and the opportunities which they offer to desire and aspiration, to passion, and the love of pleasure. The same is true in every sphere of activity and of endeavor. Of two traders equal in means and circumstances, one is failing, or fighting a hard battle against adversity, all his life; the other becomes the despot of the money-market; and between these two there are innumerable grades. So it is with lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and most of all with politicians, authors and artists. What a distance there is between the local babbler, or the time-serving haranguer, and the supreme orator, or statesmen; between the temporary scribbler and the immortal writer; between the mere builder and the architect; between the dauber of canvas and the painter; between the mechanical manipulator of mud and the sculptor; between the maker of noise, or the conceiver of noise, and the great musician, or the great composer. A saying is ascribed to Goethe to the following effect: "Who can promise to himself that his child will excel in music? Ten thousand to one he will only become a wretched string-scraper." It is not in music alone that this lottery of chance holds, but in every department of exertion high attainment is equally rare.

But in the visible world all these differences vanish at the last. All men are born, but they are not equal; all men die, and they die alike. "After life's fitful fever they sleep well, nothing (here) can touch them further." Human equality—regarded at least by the senses, is not in the cradle, but in the coffin; and what lies beyond the senses in the invisible existence, it is not ours to know, and it is not given us to imagine or to judge. Human equality is not in the beginning of life but in the end of it: then comes to all that motionless and solemn sleep, from which to us no sleeper awakes again. "To sleep! perchance to dream; aye, there's the rub; for in that sleep of death what dreams may come, when we have shuffled off this mortal coil."

Now it is of this universal human sleep of death that Mr. ALGER has undertaken to write the critical and doctrinal history, and not of the sleep of death only, but also of the speculations on the origin of the human soul here, and on its destiny hereafter. "For, in that sleep of death what dreams may come!" Hamlet, by a very natural illusion, attributes the dreams to the dead instead of to the living. Realities are with the departed, dreams are with the survivors; but these realities are not revealed, possibly could not be revealed. There is, indeed, a vulgar materialism—cunning imposture with knaves, excited credulity with dupes and enthusiasts—which says that these realities not only can be, but *are* constantly revealed. The pretensions, however, of mediums, or the belief of their disciples, are not here worthy of serious notice. The strongest faith in immortality can give no knowledge of the soul's condition after death; the faith is a bare and simple persuasion of its personal continuance in existence, associated with consciousness, with rewards or punishments—with happiness or misery. This is the essence of the doctrine—but according to the several religions and eras of humanity, infinitely and variously unfolded. Beyond this all is theory, conjecture, analogy—imagination, dreams. Such dreams humanity has always had in all its times and in all its tribes. The whole subject, therefore, involves, historically, philosophically and theologically—the origin, existence and nature of the soul in life—its destiny and conditions after death—the meaning of death—the treatment of the body in death, when life has become extinct, and the soul has departed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns;" also, the manifold systems and ideas connected with the doctrine of immortality. The conception of this subject in its wholeness was a bold, a grand, a magnificent thought; and the treatment of it is worthy of the conception. With the polemics of the subject, we, as secular and daily journalists, have no concern; our limits, also, forbid us to venture on details and compel us to content ourselves with the general outline.

The vast reading which the full treatment of this subject exacted would seem to require a protracted life of studious and literary leisure. Yet Mr. ALGER is only in the prime of maturity—is the active clergyman of a large city parish, and is the author of works beside the present one, some published and others soon to come. Mr. ALGER illustrates the subject of the present work from all countries, all philosophies, all theologies and all histories. We have first, the theories of the soul's origin; and then the "History of Death." Next we have argument and explanation as to the grounds of belief in a Future Life, followed by a review of the several theories on the soul's destination. Then, in a long series of pregnant and learned chapters, are stated, discussed and criticised, the Barbarian notions of a Future Life, the Druidic doctrine of a Future Life—the Scandinavian doctrine—the Etruscan doctrine—the Egyptian doctrine—the Brahmanic and Buddist doctrine—the Persian doctrine—the Hebrew doctrine—the Rabbinical doctrine—the Greek and Roman doctrine—the Mohammedan doctrine. A very splendid chapter, acute in thought and insight, rich in knowledge, scholarship and eloquence, is devoted to an explanatory survey of the field and its myths. The third division of the work—consisting of eight long chapters—is occupied with the teaching of the Christian Scriptures concerning the Future Life and concerning Death and Life. The discussion is thorough and exhaustive. The fourth division of the work, in three chapters distinguished by knowledge, acuteness and scholarship, discusses the Doctrine of a Future Life, in the Christian Fathers, in the Mediæval Church, and in Modern Theories, Theologies and Beliefs. No portion of the work appears to us more interesting, more worthy of close study and attention, than the fifth and last division of it. It gives evidence of various, if not of curious, reading, of subtle and sagacious thinking, and of the power to grasp and hold before the mind a wide circle of diverse relations and analogies; it has, besides, many passages of most impressive writing, forcible in reasoning, picturesque in description, affecting in sentiment, and in feeling tender and pathetic. It treats, in nine chapters, on the doctrine of a Future Life—on its Mysteries—on the Transmigration of Souls—on the Resurrection of the Flesh—on the Doctrine of Future Punishment—on the Five Theoretic Modes of Salvation—on the Recognition of Friends in a Future Life—on the Local Fate of Man in the Astronomic Universe—on the Critical History of Disbelief in a Future Life—on the Morality of the Doctrine of a Future Life. There are some very gorgeous passages in the chapter on the Local Fate of Man in the Astronomic Universe. We have room only for a short paragraph from this magnificent chapter:

> "The progress of astronomical science, from the wild time when men thought the stars were mere spangles stuck in a solid expanse not far off, to the vigorous age when PTOLEMY's mathematics spanned the scope of the sky; from the first reverent observations of the Chaldean shepherds watching the constellations as gods, to the magnificent reasonings of COPERNICUS dashing down the innumerable crystalline spheres—"cycle on epicycle, orb on orb"—with which crude theorizers had crowded the stellar spaces; from the uncurbed poetry of HYGINUS, writing the floor of Heaven over with romantic myths in planetary words, to the more wondrous truths of LE VERRIER, measuring the steps from nimble Mercury flitting moth-like in the beard of the sun, to the dull Neptune, sagging in his cold course twenty-six hundred million miles away; from the half-inch orb of HIPPARCHUS' naked eye, to the six-feet speculum of Lord ROSSE's awful tube; from the primeval belief in one world studded around with skyey torchlights, to the modern conviction of octillions of inhabited worlds, all governed by one law—constitutes the most astonishing chapter in the history of the human mind. Every step of this incredible progress has had its effect in modifying the conception of man's position and importance in nature, and of the connection of his future fate with localities." Pp. 594, 595.

The necessary limitations of a daily journal have confined us to a merely bald outline, which affords no adequate idea of the wealth of thought, information, study and reflection which fills up that outline. A truly valuable work is added to theological—we might even say, to general literature. Many of its views and speculations will, no doubt, be controverted, and probably, from a variety of directions; but some points in relation to it can hardly, we think, be controverted—such are its earnestness of purpose, its extent of research, its daring, out-speaking courage, and frequently, its splendor of eloquent and poetic diction. Even those who may hold that their duty calls on them to dispute many of the author's statements and arguments, cannot yet read the work without advantage; it is a book which must be valuable to the most decisive opponents. It must add something to the stock of thought and knowledge in the fullest minds, and lead them into byways of reading and speculation which they had not before traveled, or had forgotten. It cannot fail to have interest for the most studious intellect, and suggestions for the most original. It is plain, too, that the author evades no difficulty, sophisticates no objection, overlooks no consequence, puts aside no opposing evidence, shrinks from no questioning, and shuns no attack. He intrenches himself within a fortress of authorities, and for every one of his almost numberless quotations he gives minute and distinct reference; as if this were not enough, he gives, by means of his learned colleague, Mr. ABBOT, the Librarian of Harvard College, a most formidable list of books on the subject, selected with a fulness and an accuracy which have gained universal praise and wonder—a body of bibliography which may serve as a treasury of information for seekers and inquirers, or as a magazine of arms and ammunition for opponents and controversialists.

The author's style has been censured by some critics for a certain prodigality of ornament. But this fault, if fault it is, has been in a great degree corrected in the last and revised edition of his book. Besides, it is a tendency which belongs to the strongly poetic character of the author's mind. It suits many phases of his subject admirably—as, for instance, in his chapter on Mohammedanism; also, in his disquisitions on Oriental life, religion, mythologies, literature, art, and philosophy. On such topics, it would be hard for any style to be too gorgeous. Accordingly, we find that authors and orators, naturally florid, when discussing these topics, burn into a blaze of splendor which dazzles from its excess of light; take, as examples, EDMUND BURKE and Lord MACAULAY. But when the subject requires cogency and compression, the author can be in his style brief, simple, uncolored and unadorned.

This work reveals a character and mind of no common order. It shows an industry which reminds us of some early gigantic readers, and there is in it a vivacious elasticity which makes us feel as if the author were never tired. Its variety is amazing, and, independently of its main argument, it is otherwise as fascinating as a romance. It abounds in stories, poems, maxims, adventures—things common and things marvellous—from all records of the human mind. It shows industry, perseverance and persistency, that are seldom united with so much movement and brilliancy. It shows a prodigious memory—not only in its sweep over the field of knowledge, but in its minute accuracy as to the smallest spots in that field. It shows an affluent fancy, the natural fountains of which have abundant supplies from books, meditation, from wide, close and wise observation, from the love of the true, the beautiful and the good, from the love of humanity, from sublime views of the universe, and of God as the living, infinite and eternal spirit. The work is, in fact, a history and philosophy of the religious sentiment, and deals with all its manifestations and utterances throughout all man's changes and conditions. It unites, in a rare manner, exactness with opulence, and critical acumen with expansive rhetoric and discursive speculation. Combined with poetry and eloquence, it gives evidence of an intellect strong as well as subtile, and alike at ease in analytic and synthetic processes of thought.

In this great struggle of ours, we joyfully hail such works as the present. If we are in the travail of a solemn historical crisis, such works as this prove that we have not lost head, or heart, or hope. We have still at their proper toil the scholar, the poet, the thinker and the priest. If we are in the bloody sweat against a causeless and calamitous rebellion, the nation still gives audience to its sages and its singers. And the nation must not despise any element of power, for the power that works in quiet and retirement is the power which often gives the most terrible energy to that which thunders and flashes in the crush of sieges and of battles. While men can reason, study and reflect, there is no risk of confusion, despondency, anarchy, or panic. They have always foresight, calmness, and are ever prepared against fate and fortune. The people owe much, even in physical conflict, to their men of mind. Bayonets, it has been said, *think*. No; it is not bayonets that think, but brains. Thinking brains, however, give energy to bayonets. Yet brains that think to great purpose for the State may have grown and gathered strength in recluse and meditative solitude, and may never have been behind a bayonet: witness the hero-philosopher, the grand German, FICHTE. Those who cultivate the *spirit* of a nation give force and elevation to a nation's life, though they may never have been in cabinet, Legislature, camp, siege or battle. The thinker, as well as the soldier, is needful to a nation's existence and permanence, to its glory and its might. Works like the present show that in spite of political convulsion, the brain of the nation still works in vigor and tranquillity; our schools and colleges have still peaceful shelter for study, and we have a population that, though sending to war the bearers of the sword, can yet also encourage the men of thinking and of the pen.

The Fine Art Sale of Coleman, Shattuck and McEntee Pictures.

SAMUEL COLEMAN, JERVIS MCENTEE, and A. D. SHATTUCK, three of our most popular artists, have jointly made a collection of pictures, numbering some seventy-five, which are to be sold at auction on the evening of Tuesday next, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, where they are now on free exhibition. The mere mention of the names of these artists will be sufficient to attract a host of eager buyers. COLEMAN, whose romantic subjects and delicate and sympathetic handling are so deservedly admired, contributes several of his choicest as well as his more recent works.

MCENTEE, who depicts the dark and sombre aspects of nature with marvelous success, has some of his happiest efforts. His Autumn and Winter scenes are unexampled representations of the peculiar effects in which he most delights. The thorough originality of this artist is not the least refreshing of his merits. He imitates no one, and no one, we are certain, will ever attempt to imitate him.

Mr. SHATTUCK has not failed to treat his subjects with his usual labor and exquisite finish. His "Modern Scenery of Great Barington" is one of his best works.

It is to be hoped that these worthy artists will, in this sale, share a portion of the *furore* for art purchases that has been so conspicuously manifested of late.

A Rebel Diplomatist—Sketch of Capt. Caleb Huse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the very interesting article, headed "Rebel Diplomatists," in your paper of the 8th inst., mention is made of a Capt. HUST, who is stated to have been born in the Eastern States, and to be seen living in splendid style in London on money for which it is presumed he is a defaulter to the rebel Government.

It may be worth while to your readers to understand who Capt. HUST really is, as the writer of the article evidently knows nothing of him personally.

This person is no other than CALEB HUSE, formerly a Lieutenant in the First U. S. Artillery. Born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1831, where he spent his boyhood, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and graduated from that institution in 1851, standing seventh in his class.

On graduating, he was commissioned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First U. S. Artillery, and joined his company, then stationed at Key West, Fla., in October, 1851.

He served with his company about a year, when he was ordered to West Point as an instructor in chemistry at the academy, and there remained until 1859, the term of his active duty with the army. Fortunately for the artillery, his name is associated with it in none of its arduous or brilliant services, and it is to be regretted that he can lay claim to even so brief a period of duty in its ranks.

In 1859 he obtained a leave of absence of one year, in order to visit England and the Continent, with a view of presenting the James projectile to the English and French Governments.

On his return from this leave, he received and accepted, in the Summer of 1860, an offer to take charge, as superintendent, of a military school about being established by the State of Alabama, at Selma. The institution up to that time had been a literary one, but it is evident from subsequent events, that it was changed to a military school with the object of meeting the coming wants of the embryo Confederacy.

To enable him to accept this offer, without giving up his position in the army, he applied for and obtained from Mr. FLOYD a second leave of absence for a year, a degree of indulgence as unwarranted as it was extraordinary. After purchasing, in New-York, arms, camp equipage and other military supplies, for the use of the school, Lieut. HUSE went to Selma, in October, 1860, and was industriously engaged during the Winter of 1860–61 in organizing and preparing his new charge for the part it was soon to perform in the rebellion.

Notwithstanding that while at West Point he repeatedly expressed himself as opposed to Slavery, yet, to the astonishment of his friends conversant with his opinions and his antecedents, early in 1861 his name held a prominent place in a petition from certain citizens of Alabama, to the Provisional Government at Montgomery, to take steps to reopen the slave trade.

While still holding his commission as a United States officer, he accepted from JEFFERSON DAVIS in March, 1861, a secret mission to go abroad for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war for the rebels. He passed through New-York in disguise, sending his baggage by another route, and thus made his way to London, where, in his capacity of military agent for the Confederacy and general sharper and contract broker for the rebels, he has made himself famous and his name infamous. One can have some feeling of respect for the man who, born at the South and educated to believe in the superiority of the State over the Federal power and authority, embraced secession more from the force of local ties than from principle, but no epithets are too strong, and no punishment can be too severe for such dastard, as HUSE, who abandon their State, country, principles and friends, to engage in the nefarious business of furnishing supplies to rebels from a point equally secure from the vengeance of the Government to whom he owes allegiance, and the punishment his frauds could undoubtedly cause to be meted out to him, should he come within the grasp of his rebellious employes at Richmond.

I have been thus detailed in order that those who may in past times have known HUSE may be able to recognize the Capt. HUST of your correspondent, and in doing so be enabled to hold up his acts to that contempt and his name to the execration which they deserve.

AN ARMY OFFICER.

Car Courtesies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed, for some time past, in the papers and magazines of the day, a growing tendency to laud to the skies the politeness of American men, and to withhold at the same time the just meed of praise due to American women. Now, I acknowledge with pride—as an American woman—that politeness and courtesy which is everywhere shown us, and which—as LIVINGSTON, in one of his letters, expresses it—"will enable a woman to travel from one end of America to the other without insult." But I do affirm most positively, in justice to my own sex, that this politeness and courtesy, whether shown on our railroads, our steamboats or our *City cars*, is always appreciated and acknowledged by a *true lady*. There are many false coins which bear a close resemblance to the true, but the latter are known by *their ring*.

I am not a "Yankee lady," nor a "City lady," but I live so near the City that I often visit it, and I spend a great part of each Winter there. And I ride *very often* in the *City cars*—therefore, although I am a country woman, I trust my words may have some little weight in the scale by which we women are weighed.

I have seen but very few cases in which a lady did not by a bow, smile, or a low "thank you," acknowledge the politeness that prompted the offer of a seat; and I have seen many, many ladies refuse the proffered seat and stand, although *repeatedly urged* to take it. Your correspondent of the 2d inst. asked, "What lady having a comfortable seat will give it up to another, who enters bearing in her arms a weighty child?" I answer, every *true lady*, and I have seen many do it. I have also seen ladies rise and give their seats to "old and feeble men." Now, without wishing to detract one iota from that just meed of praise which is given to our American gentlemen; still, I think it but fair, after all the attacks made upon us, and the injustice of the sweeping condemnation of the whole, founded on *exceptional* cases, that I should tell what I have seen on the other side. I saw a man, *old* and *feeble*, who got into the New-Haven cars, stand until a *lady* rose and gave him her seat; then there were many seats offered her which she refused to take, and stood until a vacancy occurred at the next station. This was not in the evening, when all were "fatigued, with the labors of the day," but in early morning. And I have repeatedly seen a poor, meanly clad woman, looking worn and wearied with her hard day's work, allowed to stand in the City cars, while, to a young girl glowing with health and *finely dressed*, more seats were offered than she, even under the existing fashion, could possibly occupy.

This I say, yet acknowledging with pride the courtesy of our American gentlemen, I do not confound the false with the true. Your correspondent says, "A man who has been at his desk all day needs rest while riding from his place of business to his home." I agree with her. But does not a lady, after a *laborious* (?) *day of shopping*, need rest too? "Ladies should not get into a car when it is full," I have often heard said. In that case they would never enter a car going up town, after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I have often allowed three or four cars to pass me, hoping—vain hope! that one would come in which I should find a vacant seat. The root of the evil is in the want of accommodation, the insufficiency of cars. Until that is remedied, we must *all* take a turn at standing!

A COUNTRY WOMAN.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, April 4, 1864.

ANOTHER VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a New-Yorker myself, I am naturally willing and anxious to believe all that can be said in its favor. But, unfortunately, there are some things which are too obvious to be denied. Among these is the fact that the far-famed gallantry of our New-York gentlemen is fast becoming obsolete. I have no apology to offer for those *ladies* (?) who claim seats as a right, and accept them without thanks. But what can be said in favor of those men who, as was the case in the Sixth-avenue cars last week, would let a delicate-looking girl, burdened, moreover, with a large carpet-bag, stand from Barclay to Tenth-street? When a seat was at length vacated, it was immediately appropriated by a young gentleman, who had been standing about half as far as she.

Ladies who go out for pleasure are not apt to pursue it in the neighborhood of Vesey-street. When one enters the cars at the beginning of the route, it is tolerably strong presumptive evidence that she is fatigued. It may be said that we should not get into a crowded car. That is all very well; but what are we to do when the cars are already crowded, while they are still half a block from the stand? In such a case are we to spend the night down town, or walk up, that the "lords of creation" may be accommodated?

The writer of the article in the TIMES, of April 2, says, "I have seen the notorious ruffian, the infamous scandalizer of female character, the half-intoxicated frequenter of bar-rooms and billiard-saloons resign his seat to a lady in a car with as much refinement and courtesy as if she were an empress." I am glad, indeed, to learn this fact, but can only say that it throws into still stronger relief the discourtesy of our *gentlemen*.

Those who have the politeness to offer ladies seats, I have almost inevitably noticed to be not young men, who might stand without *serious* injury, but old gentlemen who have not quite forgotten the traditions of their youth.

I have frequently, in spite of what your correspondent says, resigned my seat to women with children and to old people, and have still more frequently seen it done by other ladies.

The writer, we strongly suspect to be one of the "stronger sex," who has been glad for once to shelter himself behind female garments.

As for the extravagance of New-York, too much has been said and written in regard to it, to leave anything for me to add. But it should be remembered that the luxury, which is allowable and even proper in a time of peace and prosperity, is, to say the least, in bad taste while war is desolating the land.

I am one who, in spite of all the faults of her City, is yet proud of the title of A CITY GIRL.

Care of the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of the 8th inst., on the injury to the country and the injustice to the service done by the "wide-spread belief that the Government neglects its sick and wounded soldiers," shows such an accurate acquaintance with the organization of the Medical Department of our armies, that it is with reluctance I draw your attention to an error of omission in it in regard to the amount of medical supplies carried in each brigade.

There are in each brigade (at least in the Army of the Potomac) three (3) six-mule wagons, beside the medicine wagon, which carry, exclusively, supplies for the sick and wounded, as hospital tents, cooking apparatus, and all needful medical supplies as dressings, stimulants, &c.; and it is well known that for the last eighteen months no battle has been fought by that army in which all needful supplies for the care of wounded have not been on hand.

But it is to be feared that injustice to the Medical Department of our armies will continue to be done by the public so long as the Government fails to reward the most meritorious services of its medical officers. The Medical Directors of our armies, with all the weighty responsibilities of their position, still rank only as Majors. No brevets have been conferred, and even the medical officer to whose sagacity and judgment we are indebted for the origination and introduction into the Army of the Potomac of that admirable practical system of organization of its Medical Department to which you draw attention, and which has since been adopted by the Medical Bureau, and in part by Congress for all our armies, has never received from the Government any mark of its recognition of his eminent services.

For the credit of the country it is to be hoped that your article may help to correct the false impressions on the subject of the care of our wounded, and it may also induce reflection as to the necessity for the enormous contributions now being raised for the relief of the "suffering soldier."

A. B.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

Government Functionaries and the Fair.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I notice that corporations and public bodies are doing nobly for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, I have been looking in vain for a report from our Custom-house and Post-office. Messieurs, how does the record stand? is, I think, a fair question.

EDDY.

A RESOLUTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.—Resolved, by the refined and tasteful, who give a true direction to public opinion, That PHALON's extract of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" surpasses all other modern perfumes in the richness of its floral aroma and the tenacity with which it retains it.—*Boston Journal.*

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep, with (the *desideratum*,) "CLOSED LIPS," are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 163 Broadway.

Striking Advantages
For selection are presented
AT GENIN'S
COSMOPOLITAN HAT STORE,
No. 513 Broadway.

A hundred styles in dress and business hats for gentlemen, hats and caps for boys and youths of all ages; children's and Misses' fancy hats and bonnets, and infants' head-dresses, are embraced in the SUPERB SPRING ASSORTMENT at this great central depot of the latest FASHIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, in every subdivision of the trade. The store itself is the most completely organized as well as THE LARGEST HAT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNION, and a survey of its various departments will convince every visitor that nothing has been left undone to render its extensive stock an epitome of the hat fashions of the whole civilized world.

J. N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses, Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

NASON—WOODRUFF.—On Wednesday, April 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, HENRY W. NASON to EMILIE, youngest daughter of the late James E. Woodruff.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, April 7, MAGGIE ANDERSON, the youngest child of James and Mary Ann Anderson, aged 3 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of Temple Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 193 West 17th-st. Due notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

BENNIT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, WILLIAM BENNIT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, April 11, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 87 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

BRANDEGEE.—In Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 6, Rev. JOHN J. BRANDEGEE, Rector of Grace Church in that city, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at that Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The clergy, and friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

CONGDON.—In Cincinnati, on Monday, April 4, of typhoid fever, WALTER CONGDON, son of Samuel Congdon, of Brooklyn, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 62 Pierrepont-st. The remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DENSLOW.—At Fort Washington, on Saturday, April 9, of scarlet fever, ELEANORA CONSUELO, only daughter of W. W. and J. E. Denslow, aged 3 years, 11 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—At the residence of her mother, in Tarrytown, on Friday, April 8, Miss MARIA A. GRAHAM.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tarrytown Station.

HAWLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, April 9, HARRIET HAWLAND, of Newark, N. J., in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 75 Carmine-st.

KIRKLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, widow of the late William Kirkland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MCCLELLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, April 9, of consumption, PHILIP C. H. MCCLELLAND, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. Pinkney and G. G. Yvelin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 8 West 20th-st.

METCALF.—On Saturday morning, April 9, MARY, daughter of William H. and Caroline Metcalf, of Milwaukee, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, the late Thomas Tileston, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 2 East 14th-st.

NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 8, JEANNIE WILLIAMSON, daughter of Cornelius T. and Jeannie H. Nostrand, in the 6th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHELDON.—On Saturday, April 9, WALTER B. SHELDON, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.

WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, CLARA A., wife of Nathaniel F. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 171—April 9, 1864.
72, 17, 63, 8, 34, 76, 64, 18, 44, 71, 48, 7, 65.
CLASS 172—April 9, 1864.
23, 34, 21, 14, 65, 25, 29, 78, 64, 9, 28, 31, 42.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—April 9, 1864.
65, 40, 20, 60, 47, 71, 32, 46, 17, 26, 13, 2, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 268.—April 9, 1864.
6, 69, 24, 53, 22, 72, 63, 19, 76, 51, 38, 60, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BELMONT GALLERY
will remain open
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 11th and 12th insts.,
for the benefit of the
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERVIES AND RESULTS THE MOST ASTONISHING.—The late discovery of Dr. CHAMBERLIN in the theraputic powers of electricity is now exciting the most intense interest. By means of the various combinations of electricity, he is daily curing a class of diseases which have heretofore resisted all medical art, science and skill. Circulars forwarded by addressing Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS! MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE STAGE PROPRIETORS AND OWNERS of the following lines of stages, on account of the continued increase in the price of labor, hay, grain and all materials used in connection with their business, are compelled to advance their fare to ten cents on and after April 11, 1864. Ten per cent. of the gross receipts for the present week will be donated to the Sanitary Fair.

SIGNED.
Madison-av.—MURPHY & SMITH.
6th-av. line—ANDREWS & McDONALD.
Consolidated Stage Company—J. A. MARSHALL, President.
23d-st. and Broadway line—McLELLANDS & PULLIS.
6th-av. and Broadway line—MARSHALL & PERRY.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—Two, three, four, six, eight, ten and fifteen dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS. Three, Five, Six, Eight, Ten and Twelve Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

IVORY BALL EAR-RINGS AND PINS. Red, White and Black, Four and Five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. By order, W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

MR. GEORGE FREEMAN CALLS ATTENTION to a new and important improvement in the art of coloring photographs, rendering them nearly equal to pictures on ivory. Copies on ivory, and instruction given. No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—DELEGATION TO CALIFORNIA.—Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, and Rev. G. F. MINGINS, a delegation to California, to plead the cause of the Christian Commission, will (D. V.) sail on Wednesday, 13th inst. A meeting for prayer and to commend the brethren to the care and favor of God will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the Grand-st. Church, corner of Crosby-st. Addresses will be made by Rev. G. F. MINGINS and by GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will deliver the last sermon of the course before this Association in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. By request of the Association, he has consented to preach his celebrated sermon on "The Eagle's Nest." All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Bible its Own Witness*, being the next in the series of lectures on the Bible. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES EELS, D. D., Pastor. The Pastor having returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac, will resume his pulpit on SUNDAY, April 10. In the AFTERNOON he will give some account of the religious interest in the army. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; preaching by Bishop AMES; Sacramental service at 3½ o'clock. In the Evening at 7½ o'clock, Rev. DAVIS W. CLARK, D. D., will preach before the City Sunday School Society. Subject—*The Mission of the Sunday-School Teachers.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath-School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from IRA CHASE, Esq., and Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D. Singing by the children. All are invited to attend.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the P. E. Missionary Society for Seamen will be celebrated in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., and a collection be made in aid of the Mission.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry." The second lecture on this subject will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*All Believers Ministers of Christ.* The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. M. KREBS, D. D., Pastor of the Madison-av Presbyterian Church, will preach the next of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Salvation Nearer.*

MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular quarterly meeting of this society will take place at 6 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Elder S. S. BREWER, on—*The Inheritance of the Saints—Kingdom of God, &c.*, and at 3 P. M., on the *Second Coming of Christ.* Service also at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to hear.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—FIFTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector. Rev. JAMES S. PURDY, Rector of St. James', Hyde Park, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *Can I Discern Between Good and Evil?* will be the subject of morning discourse—of the evening, *The Apocalypse.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. C. [illegible] will preach, by invitation of this association, in the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near East Broadway, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—Services in the Stone church, 28th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, April 10, at 3½ P. M., sermon by the Rector; and 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. E. G. HIGBEE, D. D. Morning service, 10½ A. M., in the Hall, corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SECOND and concluding portion of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's commemorative and historical discourse on occasion of the death of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH worship at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING, in behalf of Home Missions, by Rev. MILTON BADGER, D. D., Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. This is the original permanent Mission at the Points, and has well earned its established reputation.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Way of Life and Christ's Coming Kingdom.* All are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, April 10, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. Subject—*Christian Union.* Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The twelfth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. F. G. CLARK, Pastor,) will be held (D. V.) on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening services. The Hutchinsons will be present in the evening, and assist in the singing.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, 31st-st. and 9th-av., will be dedicated THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, by Very Rev. WM. STARRS. Rev. B. J. McQUAID, President of Seton Hall College, will preach at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

MESSIAH CHURCH, FORMERLY ADVENT Mission Church, Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Preaching three times every SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. PHILO HAWKES. On and after May 8, will worship in Church Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av. Seats free.

NOTICE—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Old and New Testament Prophecies of the Antichrists, Jewish and Christian.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE SIXTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 1st avs.

HELL—ITS DESTINY.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the closing discourse on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av.—11th-st. Subject—*The Destiny of Hell.* Strangers cordially invited.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers made welcome. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. Pews in galleries all free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Life for the Righteous Only.* All are invited.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

A SALVATION MEETING.—REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach TO-MORROW in the hall corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. KNOWLTON, WHO HAS JUST returned from a tour through the South, will preach in the First Free Will Baptist Church, 29th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD as usual at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, OF Mount Zion Second Advent Church, will preach on the above theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. [illegible], of Newark, N. J., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. L. [illegible], Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. PROF. P. SCHAFF, D. D., WILL preach in the German language in the Moravian Church, corner of Houston and Mott sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Germans cordially invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MR. A. P. PECK WILL ACCEPT an engagement from 1st of May as precentor or tenor in a quartet or promiscuous choir. Address A. P. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TO THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 9, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	112	1300	Harlem R.	165
[illegible]	do	112¼	100	do	166
4,600	do.....Small	111¾	200	do.....s30	168
24,000	U. S. 6s, '65. C.	[illegible]	400	do	169
1,500	Tr. Notes 7 3-10		900	do.....s30	169
	..Oct. & Ap.	111¾	500	do	170
25,000	do	111¾	400	do.....s30	170
2,900	do Feb. & Aug.	111½	400	do	172
[illegible]	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	99½	1000	do	173
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s	73⅝	1000	do	175
[illegible]	do	73½	1000	Reading R.	164
[illegible]	do	73¾	200	do	164¼
[illegible]	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do.....s10	164½
	Pac. R.	86	1200	do	164⅛
1,000	do	86⅛	300	do.....b10	165
1,000	do	85⅞	2000	do	164⅞
5,000	O. & Miss. C. b30	66	1000	do.....b5	165
20,000	do	65¾	2000	do	165
4,000	do.....b10	66	1500	do.....b10	165⅛
[illegible]	do	65½	500	Mich. Cen. R.	154¾
[illegible]	Erie 3d M.	118½	100	do	154⅞
[illegible]	do	119	800	do	155
4,000	E. 4th M. Bs	123	300	do	155¼
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	115	600	do	156
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	115	1000	M. So. & N. I. R.	115
[illegible]	A. & T. H. In. B.	93	150	do	115⅛
[illegible]	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	106	400	do	115¼
4,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1M.	114	400	do	115⅜
20,000	Pen. R. 1st M.	100	200	do.....s30	115
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d.	115	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	157
2,000	D. L. & W. 1st M.	115	1000	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	86
1,000	do	116	900	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	149
10	Continental Bank.	108	300	do	149¼
10	Am. Exc. Bank	121	100	do.....b10	149⅜
1,860	Am. Gold	169⅛	500	do	149⅝
450	Canton Co.....s30	74	100	do.....b10	149¼
600	do.....b10	74⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	131
200	do.....s30	74	400	do.....b10	131
700	do.....b30	75⅛	1000	do	130⅛
[illegible]	do	74⅛	800	do	130¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co. s30	247	600	do	130
100	do	249	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	136
[illegible]	do	249	500	do	136⅛
100	do	249½	200	do.....s10	136⅜
100	do	250	500	do	137
450	Penn. Coal Co.	235	500	do	137⅛
50	do	236	100	do	137⅝
200	Central Coal Co.	85	350	do	138
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	83¾	300	do	138¼
[illegible]	do.....b10	82½	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	128⅜
[illegible]	do	83¼	500	do	128
[illegible]	do	83	700	do	128¼
[illegible]	do.....s30	82½	1000	Tol. & Wabash	76
200	Cop'k Iron M.	16	500	do	74⅜
800	Quicksilver Min.	82	600	Tol. & Wab. Prf.	94
[illegible]	do	82⅛	400	do	94⅛
[illegible]	do	82¼	200	do	94¼
[illegible]	do	82⅜	300	P., F. W. & C.	149
400	do.....b10	82⅝	200	do	148⅛
100	do.....b10	83	200	do	148
100	do	82¾	100	do.....s10	146
100	Bucks Co. Lead	1½	100	do.....s10	145
2000	do	1⅜	200	do	141
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	227⅝	400	do	140
50	do	228	400	do	139
50	do.....b30	230	500	do.....b30	140
200	Cen. Am. Transit.	58	200	do.....b5	138⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	143¾	100	do.....b10	139
[illegible]	do	143⅞	1200	do	138
[illegible]	do.....s10	143½	700	do	137½
[illegible]	do	143⅝	200	do	137¼
100	Erie R.....s30	125⅞	500	do	137
2300	do	126	200	Alt. & T. H.	84
900	do	126¼	200	do.....b10	84⅛
[illegible]	do.....b10	126⅜	100	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	100½
[illegible]	do	126⅝	200	do.....b10	101
1100	do	126	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	66¾
[illegible]	do.....b10	126⅛	200	do	66¼
[illegible]	do.....b10	126½	50	do.....b10	66⅜
[illegible]	do.....b5	126⅝	400	do.....b10	66¾
200	Erie Railway P.	112	500	do	66¼
[illegible]	do	111½	200	do.....b30	66⅜
400	do.....s5	111⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	86
250	Hudson R. R. s30	160	200	do.....b10	86⅛
350	do	160¼	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	100
[illegible]	do.....b10	160½	100	do	98⅛
100	do	160⅝	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf.	62
[illegible]	Clev. & T. R.	155	200	H. and St. J. R.	58
[illegible]	do.....s30	153	6	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	70
[illegible]	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	148½	100	Gold M. Co. of Col.	8
500	do	148	200	Qtz. Hill G. M.	23
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116½	[illegible]	do	23¼
[illegible]	Fourth National B.	101	300	Gregory Gold	35
600	Mar. Min. Co.	39	500	Miss. and Mo. R.	65
200	do.....b10	40	100	do.....b15	65⅛
[illegible]	Passaic Cop	3½	100	do	65⅜
200	Hope Gold Co.	11½			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	112¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	155¾
20,000	Mo. State 6s	74	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	115
6,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90	61½	500	Ill. Cen. R. S.....b5	148⅜
5,000	O. & Miss. C.	65	200	do	148⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.....b10	83	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	129⅝
[illegible]	do	82½	200	do.....b15	130
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	227⅝	500	do	129½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	143⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	137⅛
[illegible]	do	143¼	700	do	138
[illegible]	do	143¾	200	do.....b10	138
1500	Erie R.	125¼	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	152¾
1000	do	125⅛	100	M. & P. du C. R.	86
50	Erie R. Pr.	111	100	do	86⅛
50	Hudson R.....s60	158	1000	Tol. & Wab. R.	74
[illegible]	do	159	400	do	74⅛
[illegible]	do	159¾	200	do	74⅜
[illegible]	do.....b10	160½	300	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	94
1500	Harlem R.	173	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	66
[illegible]	do	174	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86
600	do	175	100	do	85
100	do.....s30	170	600	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	144
200	Chic. & R. I.	127¼	200	do.....s30	141
[illegible]	do	127⅜	300	do.....b5	144
500	Reading R.	164	300	do	143⅛
[illegible]	do	163⅝	300	do	143⅜
[illegible]	do	163⅛	100	Alt. & Terre H.	84

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Central.....b4	143⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	154¾
[illegible]	do.....c	142⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts R.....c	128
[illegible]	do.....b3	143⅜	500	do	128
100	do	143⅛	400	do	128⅛
100	Erie R.	125⅞	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	136¾
[illegible]	do.....c	125⅞	100	do.....b3	137
100	do	125¾	300	do	136⅜
100	do.....s3	125⅞	100	do.....s30	136
100	do.....b4	126	200	do	136⅛
[illegible]	do.....c	126	200	Chic. & N. W. R.....b3	66
[illegible]	do	126	800	P., F. W. & Chi.	142
100	Erie Pref.....c	111⅛	100	do.....s3	142
[illegible]	Hudson Riv. R.....b30	161	100	do.....s3	140
100	do	159⅝	400	do	141
100	Harlem R.	175	400	do.....s3	141
[illegible]	do	174	100	do	141⅛
1200	do.....s6m	150	1000	do	141
[illegible]	do	172⅝	100	do	141⅜
[illegible]	Reading R.	162⅞	200	do.....s30	141
[illegible]	do	163⅛	850	do.....s60	140
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	114⅛	200	M. & P. Du C.	87⅛
[illegible]	do.....b3	114⅛	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	74⅜
[illegible]	do	114⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	94
[illegible]	do	114⅞	150	Cen. Am. Tran.	57
[illegible]	do.....b3	115	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	82¾
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	148	100	do	83
400	do	148⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	82⅜
[illegible]	do.....s3	148⅛	200	do.....b3	82½
100	do	148⅛	400	do	88
100	do.....b5	148⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	37⅛
[illegible]	do.....c	148⅝	100	Rut. Marble Co.	24
100	do.....c	148⅛	1400	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅜
100	do.....b3	148⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	400	Cle. & Tol. R.	154¾
100	do	143⅜	200	do.....s10	154⅜
100	do.....b3	143⅝	500	do	154¼
500	Erie R.....b5	125⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	66
[illegible]	do	125⅝	100	do.....b3	66
[illegible]	do.....b3	125⅞	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	143
[illegible]	do.....b3	125⅜	500	do	142
[illegible]	do.....s3	125⅛	100	do.....s3	142⅜
[illegible]	do.....b5	125⅛	100	do	140⅝
[illegible]	Erie R. Pr.	111⅛	100	do.....s60	140
[illegible]	Hud. R. R.	159	600	do.....b5	141⅛
[illegible]	Harlem R.	172	200	do	141⅛
100	do.....b3	173	100	do.....b3	141
200	do.....b30	173	100	T. H. & Alt.	84
[illegible]	Reading R.....b3	163⅜	100	do.....b3	84
[illegible]	do	163⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. R. Pr.	100¼
[illegible]	do.....b3	163⅝	400	Tol. & Wab.	74⅝
400	Mich. Cen. R.....b3	155⅛	700	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	94
100	do.....b3	154⅞	200	Miss. & Mo. R.	64⅛
200	do.....b3	154¼	100	do.....s3	64
[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	114⅜	35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	64⅛
[illegible]	do	114¼	10,000	do	64⅜
[illegible]	do.....b3	114⅜	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	86⅛
[illegible]	do.....b5	114⅜	13	Pacific Mail	225
[illegible]	do.....s10	114¼	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	59
[illegible]	do.....s3	114¼	100	Canton Co.	73
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S. b10	155⅛	150	Cumb. Coal	83
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.....s30	147⅛	500	do.....s60	82
[illegible]	do	147⅜	400	Quicks. M. C.....b3	83
100	do.....b10	147⅛	400	do	82¾
[illegible]	do.....s3	147⅛	100	do.....b5	83⅛
[illegible]	do	147⅛	200	do.....s3	83⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.....b5	129⅛	400	do	83⅛
200	do	129	100	do.....b3	83⅛
400	do	129⅛	200	do.....s10	83⅜
[illegible]	do.....b10	129⅝	1000	do	83⅛
[illegible]	do.....b3	129¼	300	do	83
[illegible]	do.....s3	129	300	Am. Coal Co.	108
200	do.....b30	130	100	Rut. Marble Co.	22
[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R.	138	100	do	23
[illegible]	do	138⅛	850	Qts. Hill M. Co.	23
[illegible]	do	138⅜	200	Bucks C. L. Co. s3	1⅛
100	do.....s3	139	500	do	1⅛
100	do.....b3	139	1000	N. Y. & Pass. Cop.	3⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	127	200	do.....b3	3⅜

Saturday, April 9, P. M.

The new subscriptions in this market to the 10-40 years' Loan reported to-day exceed a million of dollars, viz.:

At Treasury Office	$224,500
First National Bank	419,900
Twelfth National Bank	300,000
National Exchange Bank	100,000
Together	$1,044,400

The sales of Gold to the Importers from the Treasury Office to-day, at 165 ₩ cent., amount to $414,000; making for the week $2,277,000. The Customs for the day are $340,000, making for the week $2,131,000. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week are $345,-471. The price of Gold at the Stock Exchange Board this morning was 169¾, about the same as yesterday. In the afternoon an advance was reported in the Gold Room, but the transactions of the day, in the absence of both Customs and Export demand, were unimportant in amount.

The Money market was again very active among the Stock Brokers, at 7 ₩ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the market was very strong for the Government 5-20 year Loan at both Boards, and firm in the forenoon on the Railway speculation. The latter, however, was somewhat feverish, later in the day, and the Second Board sales not up to first prices by 1 ₩ cent. The fluctuations on Fort Wayne, through the day, were about 15 ₩ cent. Among the Mining Stocks, Quartz Hill recovered part of the heavy decline of yesterday, and Gregory Gold advanced to 35 ₩ cent. There was not much business in other descriptions.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night. There was nothing done in Gold at the Afternoon Board of the Stock Exchange:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114¼	114⅛	Mich. Central	153⅜	154⅛
U. S. 5-20's	112	112¾	Mich Southern	114⅞	114¾
N. Y. Central	143⅝	143¼	Mich Guarant'd	155	154⅝
Erie	125⅜	125⅝	Illinois Cen.	148¾	147⅛
Erie Preferred	112	111⅜	Pittsburgh	129	129
Hudson	160¼	159	Fort Wayne	143	141
Pacific Mail	227	226⅛	Rock Island	127¾	127
Harlem	165	172	Galena	133¾	138¾
Canton	72¾	72⅛	Reading	165	163
Treas. Cer. new.	99¾	99½	Quicksilver	82⅛	83
Toledo	154⅝	154⅝	Cum'land Coal	83¼	83
Northwest	66¾	66	Mariposa	39	38⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Chatham	105
Merchants'	116	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	113	Hanover	105
Union	123	Irving	104
Phœnix	111	Metropolitan	122
Tradesmen's	115	People's	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	122	Corn Exchange	111
Mch'ts Exchange	104	Continental	105
State of New-York	111	St. Nicholas	104
Commerce	114	Imp. and Traders'	102⅛
Ocean	100	Park	140
American Exchange	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Erie 3ds	119
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	105	Erie 4ths	123
Hud. R. 3ds. '75	155	Al. & T.H. seconds, Prf.	95
Mich. C. 69 & 72	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '83	101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	108
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitt. 4ths	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	115	Al. & T. H. Income	93
M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Peninsula	100	Del. L. & W. firsts	116
Ohio & Miss. Cer.	66⅛	Fort Wayne seconds	115

The New-York National Exchange Bank, under the National Banking Law, was this morning notified by the Treasury Department of its commission as a Fiscal depository and agent for the Loans of the Government. The first day's subscriptions made to the New Loan through this Bank amount to $100,000.

The Bullion Mining Company of Colorado is the title of a new organization proposing business in that Territory. Mr. E. B. WESLEY is made President, and Messrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, John E. Williams, John A. Dix, Henry H. Elliott, Stilman Witt, (Cleveland,) Charles T. Cromwell, and George Cook, (Colorado,) Directors. See prospectus in our advertising columns.

The United States Texas Indemnity 5 ₩ cents, due on 1st January next, commands at present nearly the price of Gold, in which medium the principal will be paid off. A merchant friend who invested $14,000 in this Stock at par a few days ago, sold out yesterday at 160 ₩ cent. and subscribed to-day to the new 5 ₩ cent. Gold bearing Loan to the extent of $22,400 with the proceeds.

The old National Bank of this City, (under State organization, *at present*,) has made a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on its investment in the National Securities. The Bank reports only $58,000 commercial paper under discount. More secure and profitable employment for its capital of $1,500,000 and liberal deposit line is found in Government Stocks, to which the President, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, following out the traditions of his honored name, is peculiarly attached.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $6,170,-834 29; for Customs, $378,000; total payments, $6,424,236 85;- Ten-forty Loan, $224,500; total balance, $37,639,224 79.

The comparative earnings of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company for March, 1863 and 1864, are:

	Miscellaneous.	Freight.	Passengers.	Gross Earnings.
1864	$1,765	$17,975	$30,096	$49,837
1863	2,553	11,423	22,610	36,586
Decrease	$787	Inc. $6,552	$7,486	$13,250

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending April 7, were $1,360,808, against $951,624 same week last year, and $553,193 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,010	$370,595	360	$177,484	303	$110,170
Mf. of Cot'n.	438	145,908	127	36,402	155	38,213
Mf. of Silk.	327	210,444	86	61,582	45	68,545
Mf. of Flax.	992	228,641	146	38,120	815	76,881
Miscellan's.	413	81,437	46	10,174	488	8,856
Total	3,180	$1,037,036	965	$323,772	1,286	$303,225
		323,772				1,037,036
Total entered		$1,360,808	Total marketed.			$1,340,261

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, April 6, contains the usual annual statement of pork packing in the West, for the season just closed. The following is a recapitulation of the number of hogs packed in the different States in each of the last two seasons:

	1862-3.	1863-4.
Ohio	991,183	648,836
Iowa	404,861	313,831
Indiana	585,428	394,217
Illinois	1,472,834	1,273,390
Kentucky	130,920	126,019
Wisconsin	201,745	164,576
Missouri	297,611	370,736
Total	4,084,582	3,291,105
	3,291,105	
Decrease	793,477	

This deficiency is equal to slightly over 19 1-5 ₩ cent.

In addition to the decrease in number as shown above, there is a general falling off in the average weight and the yield of lard. These given by States compare as follows:

	Average weight per Hog.		Yield of Lard per Hog.	
	1862-3.	1863-4.	1862-3.	1863-4.
Ohio, lbs	223⅛	196 26-29	27	22⅛
Indiana, lbs	209	182 18-39	27	19⅛
Illinois, lbs	217⅛	189 1-5	28	21⅛
Kentucky, lbs	204	182	31	21
Missouri, lbs	220	188¾	29	33
Iowa, lbs	209⅛	188 5-14	26⅛	25⅝
Wisconsin, lbs	224	202	33⅛	23

We find the average weight for the entire packing is 188 26-29 lbs., and the average yield of Lard per hog, 22 1-7 lbs. The decrease in the average weight is about 26 lbs. ₩ hog, as compared with last season, in round numbers, but the accurate ₩ cent. of decrease we find as follows:

The aggregate weights of similar numbers of hogs this season and last, packed at points from whence the averages were furnished, compare as follows:

1862-3, lbs	782,601,236
1863-4, lbs	684,775,632
Decrease	97,825,604

This is equal to about 12⅛ ₩ cent., which, added to the decrease in number stands as follows:

Per cent. of decrease in number	19 1-5
Per cent. of decrease in weight	12⅛
Total decrease	31 7-10

We have already stated that the yield of lard per hog was 22 1-7 lbs. which is 6 6-7 lbs. per hog less than that last year, but the per cent. of decrease is greater than these figures would show, owing to the large falling off in the number of hogs slaughtered. The true per centage of decrease is ascertained by comparing the total product of lard each year, as follows:

1862-3, lbs	118,016,080
1863-4, lbs	72,874,468
Decrease	45,141,612

This is a fraction over thirty-eight per cent. Of course the head and gut lard is not included in the above, which was equal to about 8 lbs. ₩ hog this year, and 12 lbs. last year.

The total crop, then, as we have shown, though 31 per cent. less than that of last season, is 9 per cent. greater than that of 1861 2, and 46 per cent. greater than that of 1860-61, when the number of hogs reported packed was 2,164,070."

Hon. Mr. Voorhees and Gov. Seymour.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following card:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1864.

EDS. COM.—My attention having been recently called to an article said to have appeared in your widely circulated paper, making a very serious charge against me, I addressed a letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, of which the following is a copy:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 24, 1864.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in its editorial columns, has gravely charged that I visited you some time ago for the following purpose: "To bring a pressure upon him [you] to take the lead in a Northern insurrection, but was exceedingly disgusted because he [I] did not find Mr. SEYMOUR ripe for rebellion."

Will you be kind enough to state whether I ever, directly or indirectly, approached you in connection with such a subject.

Pardon me for troubling you, but the authoritative form in which this calumny has been put forth, seems to demand attention.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
D. W. VOORHEES.

To this I have a reply, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 29, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th, in which you state that it is charged that you visited me for the purpose of inducing me to take the lead in a Northern insurrection.

I cannot imagine what could have given rise to any statement so absurd and unfounded, as we never had any conversation, or communication of any kind, direct or indirect, relating to such subject.

Truly, yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, Washington, D. C.

Will you do me the justice to publish the foregoing correspondence, and thus, as far as it now remains in your power, correct the very injurious mistake into which you have been led? If your charge was true, I would be an unfit person to live in this Government, and would leave it without delay. Would it not be well for the editors of papers of such extensive influence as yours, to be somewhat careful in making unfounded statements which narrowly concern a man's life, liberty, and honor? Your obedient servant,
D. W. VOORHEES.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Mar. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Damascus	Mar. 31	Liverpool	Portland
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

CLOTHING.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address E. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. A. D. JONES, ELECTRO-MAGNETIC Physician, cures Cancer, (by a process entirely his own,) Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Asthma, Catarrh, Deafness, Headache, all diseases incident to women, all nervous diseases, &c., &c. No charge for consultation. Office, No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
Several choice lots just received per Steamers at retail
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand,)
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
A great variety of LATEST PARIS SHAPES, now ready.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
For Spring and Summer in great variety.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) will offer at Retail on Monday, April 11, a new and very desirable article of
WATERPROOF CLOAKING.
Also, FRENCH and ENGLISH CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c., in great variety.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK,
NEW SILKS AND RICH SATINS,
NEW WOOLENS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW BAREGES,
SPECIALLY
1,200 pieces GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUES,
Double Width,
At 38 cents, worth 60 cents.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SPRING CLOAKS, IN RICH SILKS.
SPRING CLOAKS, IN RICH SILKS.
SPRING CLOAKS, IN RICH SILKS.
We are adding to our present stock of choice rich silks, cloth and other cloaks, French and Parisian, new styles, which are very chaste and elegant, and must certainly please the most elite and fashionable.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.
Broadway Cloak Emporium.
No. 747 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED
FRENCH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS, selected from the leading houses in Paris.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

NOTICE TO STRANGERS.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., has a large assortment of PINEAPPLE CLOTHS, (Dresses,) elegant MANDARIN FEATHER FANS, NANKIN CRAPES, SEERSUCKERS, CONCANS, PONGEES, WASHSILKS, MADRAS and other HANDKERCHIEFS, CANTON CHINA, CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES, &c., from JAPAN, INDIA, MANILLA, CHINA and other COUNTRIES, not to be found elsewhere.
For further particulars, call at the store for a catalogue of the extensive stock.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 BROADWAY, 858.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GEORGE KEYES', No. 343 8TH-AV., a continuation of the great sale of best makes of black silks, suitable for cloaks and mantles; plain colored silks, alpacas in all the new shades, and a splendid stock of dress goods, new and fashionable styles. Also, 2,500 silk sun umbrellas, all from auction, and at popular prices.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, matting, window shades, lace curtains, drapery muslins, &c., in large stock, and cheap from auction, at GEORGE KEYES', No. 343 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COMPANION.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to make an engagement as companion to a lady that expects to travel; would accompany one who is going for her health. An interview and particulars may be had by addressing G. W. STEEVENS, Station D, Post-office.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman who understands the care of children and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; City reference. Apply at No. 53 West 21st-st.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Française sachant coiffer et faire les robes. S'adresser, entre 10 et 1 heure, au No. 18 East 16th-st. Elle doit fournir de bonnes recommandations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as attendant upon an invalid or upon children, where the duties will not be laborious nor very confining. Address HARRIS GRANT, Station F.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—MR. JOHN H. HOLEHAN wants a farmer's situation; is a respectable man, and a man who understands the management of a farm. Address JOHN HOLEHAN, Flushing, L. I.

HELP WANTED

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER TO take charge of a small country residence 45 miles from New-York; he must thoroughly understand the business of raising garden produce, be accustomed to the care of horses, and willing to make himself useful. Apply to P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AN ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A small engine and do work as blacksmith, &c., at Croton Point, N. Y. Apply to W. A. UNDERHILL, Croton Point, N. Y., or GEORGE UNDERHILL & CO., No. 106 Duane-st.

A BOY—WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY, WHO can come well recommended, and resides with his parents. Address, with references, J. U. W., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SECOND WAITER, with good references; none other need apply. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 University-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) TO WORK on a farm. Inquire at the Westchester House, Broome-st., corner Bowery, at 12½ o'clock, or at the store of Dennis King, corner of Main and Congress sts., Paterson, N. J.

CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—TO FIRST-class hands the highest wages will be given. Apply at GEORGE A. HEARN'S, No. 425 Broadway.

TABLE CUTLERS WANTED—STEADY EMployment for two or three good workmen. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488 Broadway.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, NO 365 BROADWAY.—Wanted, three or four good waiters. Apply in the morning from 8 to 11 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, HEADQUARTERS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE.—Dr. COLTON has had twenty years' experience with the gas,—nineteen years more than any dentist in the United States. He administers it in person.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIrected by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
CUMBERLAND,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
82 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles.
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.
29 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.
8 Bales Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.
50 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.
FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.
8 Cases Sundries.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.
1 Case Sundries.
Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.
Terms at Sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of 23d-st., East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia-avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The Purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the First Quarter, in case he execute a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the Lease, Bonds and Revenue Stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the Pier, Slip or Bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessees desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purpose of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessee in case the parties cannot agree as to the value to be paid for the same.

The Lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

The above sale of Ferry leases is postponed until MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the same time and place.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

Also, at the same time and place, the lease, for a term of five years, of the east side of Pier No. 25 and the west side of Pier No. 26, East River, with the bulkhead between.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LEONARD AND BENSON STS.—Two three-story brick houses and lots on north side of Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., with a lot in the rear, fronting on Benson-st., forming an L, known as Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st. and No. 2 Benson-st., being 42 feet 6 inches on Leonard-st. by 104 feet in depth, and 28 feet on Benson-st., by 85 feet in depth.

FRANKLIN-ST.—Two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., known as Nos. 50 and 52; each 25 by 100 feet 7 inches.

SEVENTH-AV.—Three lots north side, 100 feet east of 12th-av.; each 25 by 100 feet 8 inches.

QUINCY-ST., BROOKLYN—Six lots north side, 95 feet west of Franklin-av.; each 25 by 100 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VERY CHOICE AND RARE OLD WINES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at their wine salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, a collection of choice old wines, being a portion of the private stock of the late Mr. Richard Ray, the greater part of which were inherited from his father, no additions having been made since 1827, viz.:

IN DEMIJOHNS—Mellick & Benger Madeira, from cellar of Mr. John Shaw, Brahmin, 1826; Marsh & Benson, 1826; Hone & P., 1811; Lenox Madeira, 1822; Dudley Madeira, 1805; old Teneriffe, &c.

IN BOTTLES AND MAGNUMS—Benson's India Rapid, 1817 and 1818; Mellick & Benger, 1810; Dudley, 1805; Lynch's Eliza, 1818; J. Stewart, 1811; Lenox, 1822; Searle Madeira, Tucker & Lauries, 1818; together with fine old brandy, rum, &c.

These wines will be sold by sample, and will be delivered from the shelves of the wine-room at No. 3 University-place. Where labels are yet found they are accurately copied. No other wines will be admitted to this sale. Catalogues may be had on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 10 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Dean-st., and commencing 200 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 42 feet square, with extension, all in good order. Coach-house and stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 122 4TH-ST., NEAR WEST 10TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction
On TUESDAY, April 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
FOURTH-ST.—The handsome two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 122 4th-st., south side, between Christopher and West 10th sts. House 26 ft. 6 in. in front and rear, by 50 deep; in good order, and contains all the conveniences. Lot 26.6 by 101 feet. Possession May 1, 1864. $5,000 may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A COTTON FACTORY, IN COMplete running order, containing from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles, with the necessary looms, etc. In replying to this advertisement state the quantity and kind of machinery, with detailed description thereof, when and by whom built; also, whether the machinery is now running, and whether by water or steam power; also, a description of the factory buildings, the quantity of ground attached thereto, and whether either will be sold separately, and price of each. This being a bona fide advertisement, parties wishing to sell will give full particulars, addressed to ALFRED JENKS & SON, No. 65 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, A CORNER AND one adjoining, situated in one of the best localities in this City, built of the best materials in market; the stores are occupied as a bakery and druggist; has all modern improvements, marble mantels, &c., &c.; will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner is about leaving the City. For particulars, inquire at the northwest corner of 79th-st. and 2d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT house No. — Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.;) it is 28 feet 6 inches front; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; to be seen from 9 to 11 o'clock. For permit, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN YORKVILLE—A THREE-story and basement brick house, 17x40, with all modern improvements. Price $5,000—half cash; balance can remain on mortgage. Location first class; house in perfect order. Inquire on premises, 83d-st., south side, first brick house east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE NO. 35 LONDON TERrice, West 23d-st.; a delightful location, and very convenient of access; house in good order, with all first-class conveniences; will be sold low, if applied for at once; terms easy. Apply to D. McDOUGALL, No. 343 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE WHOLE OR part of a farm at Huntington, L. I., with good land, new buildings, abundance of fruit and beautiful view of the harbor and Long Island Sound. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 282 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE, AND stores and premises TO LET, by D. D. ORRELL, Broker, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDEDLY CHEAP AND CONvenient house in 35th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VERY RARE CHANCE.—A NEW HOUSE, furniture, two acres land, barns, horses, carriages, for sale, either together or separate, in excellent neighborhood, very accessible to the City, and unobjectionable in every respect. D. B. IVISON, 48 and 50 Walker-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE banks of the Hudson River, one hour from the City; a fine house, with three acres of land, fine views, good fruit, and all the requisites for a Summer or Winter residence. Apply at No. 104 Broadway, first floor.

A COTTAGE, WITH SIX CITY LOTS; stable, with vines and trees; two minutes' walk of Fordham Depot. Inquire of A. KOLL, No. 573d-av.

TO LET.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J.,
TO LET.
PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,
suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LEASE.—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second story of the new building at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 24 feet high and 43 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns, and elegantly finished. Suitable for armories and drill-rooms, churches, lodges, billiard rooms, concert and lecture rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-known restaurants and dining saloons of E. Windust, (established and kept by him over forty years,) No. 1 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st.; to lease for a term of years, with all the fixtures. An opportunity to obtain so desirable a stand for business is seldom offered. For full particulars and card of admission, inquire of P. C. HARMON, Room No. 5 Gilsey-buildings, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. None but principals and responsible parties need apply.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by ¼ the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 183 Elliott-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av., a three-story and basement brick house, in best order, with gas, hot and cold water and bath; a healthy, pleasant location; 100 feet lot; rent $550. Apply to Dr. COLTON, 22 Bond-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—To let, in the City of Poughkeepsie, a well furnished and pleasantly situated house, for five or six months from May 2. Rent, $70 per month. Apply to J. P. CROSBY, Esq., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, or by letter or in person to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 297 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of Grand-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the last of May. For particulars address WM. K. BROWN, No. 82 Front-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., (with half acre of ground,) containing ten rooms; seven minutes walk from depot. Rent $300. Apply to R. M. GRUMMON, No. 333 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,043 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 47 BOND-ST., WITH GAS, bath, &c., and 3 fine offices in the rear for a dentist or doctor, with laboratory in the rear. Rent $1,500. Apply at office of WATERS & SON, No. 90 Fulton-st., second floor.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 49 Broadway; entrance on the rear; even with the sidewalk. Inquire of F. W. VAIL, No. 49 Broadway.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 38 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., all in good order; possession 1st of May. Apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

TO LET—WALL-ST. OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR an exchange or banking office. A suite of three offices in the basement of No. 54 Wall-st. Apply to E. R. TREMAIN, No. 22 William-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND THREE BEDrooms (without board) from May 1, at No. 54 West 17th-st. Rent of parlor floor $850.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and one on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER months, a large sized country house; must have at least 15 rooms, and easy of access to the City. Address, stating terms, Box No. 19 Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE AND barn, with sufficient land to keep a horse and cow, on the line of a railroad, within one hour's ride from New-York, and near the depot. Address, with full particulars, G. H., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$15,000 TO $18,000—a small house, (English basement preferred,) in perfect order, between 20th and 40th sts. and Madison and 7th avs., and on south side of street. Address Box No. 5,425 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE CHILDREN in the country can be obtained at a farm-house a few miles from the City, with all the comforts of a home. Apply to J. H. SEARING, No. 292 4th-av.

WANTED—A HOME FOR THREE ADULTS IN a strictly private family, (musical preferred,) between 4th and 28th sts., west of Broadway. Address H. B., No. 599 Broadway, room No. 6, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate.

LODGING WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY a young gentleman; a good room, between 14th and 20th sts., near Broadway; state price, Box No. 1273 Post-office.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and libraries bought for cash, at No. 118 Nassau-st. [illegible] A set of Valentine's Manual; also a stock of books for sale.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 15, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 4, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital....................$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until farther notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

CERTAIN STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York have undertaken to call a stockholders' meeting, to be held on April 14th inst., and it would seem from the call that the movers of the project contemplate an attempt at very radical and sweeping changes in the articles of association, or, failing the attempt to obtain such changes as shall suit their plans, an entire breaking up of the corporation.

The original and now existing articles of association were unanimously approved when made, are in entire conformity with the Act of Congress, and with the ordinary usages of such institutions, neither containing any unusual nor lacking any customary provision. Under them, as under the law itself, the responsible management and control of the corporation is vested in its Board of Directors, nine in number, and to the directors is committed the selection of a president, who must be one of themselves, with the right to remove him by a two-third vote; as likewise the power of appointment and removal of the cashier and other officers, clerks and employes.

The Board of Directors have likewise, in pursuance of the authority to that effect vested in them by the Articles of Association, adopted a set of By-Laws, mostly upon a pattern prepared by the Treasury Department, and which are conceived to be in all respects suitable, and not susceptible of material change to any advantage.

The present movement to change radically the structure, management and control of the institution, grows out of no defect or fault in the existing Articles and By-Laws, or either of them, but is occasioned by a difference between Mr. George Opdyke, the President of the Bank, and the undersigned, a majority of the Board of Directors, (being six out of the nine members of the Board,) and the design of this movement, in the interest of Mr. Opdyke, is supposed to be, to accomplish such a change in the Articles as to fix him in his position as President, free from any control of the Board of Directors, and, perhaps, to trench also upon the Directors' control over the appointment, removal and conduct of the other officers and employes of the Bank; and, if that cannot be done, to break up and dissolve the institution.

We are advised that if the promoters of these plans could even succeed in obtaining a majority vote of a regular stockholders' meeting in their favor, such action would be without legal effect; because, *first*, the proposed meeting which has been called will be irregular and illegal; and, *second*, the proposed changes are inconsistent with the legal powers of control and management of the Bank which are vested in the Board of Directors, in virtue of the law itself, which even the stockholders cannot vary or affect; and so, that the only effect of the success of Mr. Opdyke's party in obtaining a majority vote at a stockholders' meeting would be to throw the affairs of the Bank into litigation and confusion, to the great prejudice of the interests of the shareholders. But if the changes sought by Mr. Opdyke could be legally and effectually accomplished, it seems to us quite clear that his success would to almost an equal degree paralyze the effective action and usefulness of the institution, and put an end to any hopes of profit for the shareholders during the continuance of such a state of things as he seeks to bring about. The undersigned constitute a two-third's majority of the Board of Directors; their term of office until January, 1865, is fixed and unalterable, and neither their sense of duty to the stockholders who put them in office, and many of whom it is believed were induced to subscribe to the Bank from the personal confidence reposed in them as its expected managers, nor a due regard to their own pecuniary interests as stockholders to an aggregate amount of half a million dollars, will permit them to vacate their positions, or to yield up the control of this institution to the one-man power of MR. OPDYKE, as seems to be desired on his part.

If, therefore, Mr. Opdyke could succeed in giving legal effect to his plans, he would merely place the institution in the anomalous position of subjecting its management to conflicting forces, so that profit or success in its working would be out of the question.

As to the idea of breaking up or winding up the bank at Mr. Opdyke's dictation, because he finds he cannot control it, the advice we have received is that, aside from the other manifest objections to such a course, it is, by reason of legal objections, impracticable, and that any attempt of that nature can lead only to litigation and loss.

We have thus presented the consequences of concurrence on the part of stockholders, in the plans of Mr. Opdyke. If, on the other hand, these schemes are overthrown by the rejection of the proposals which he or his party may present to the stockholders' meeting, the bank will be left as all other banks are left, to the responsible control and management of its Board of Directors; the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Opdyke from the Presidency will be satisfactorily filled, and the bank, under harmonious management, will, we confidently trust, realize the expectations of profit and usefulness with which its stock was taken up.

We deem it hardly necessary or profitable to enter in this circular, which we feel should be brief, into any detailed exposition of the causes or merits of the differences which have grown up between Mr. Opdyke and ourselves. Those stockholders who take sufficient interest in the matter, will find a statement of those affairs in our affidavits put in in answer to the injunction suit with which some of Mr. Opdyke's friends saw fit to visit us.

Suffice it here to say, that Mr. Opdyke has appeared to labor under the impression that he had a controlling voice over the directors; that the cashier must be such person as he selected, whether they deemed him suitable or not, and not such person as the directors should select; that in the selection of other officers and employes of the institution, his voice must control, and that in general he was entitled to dictate to the board, and in substance that the bank was to be under the one man power, and that power himself.

Neither the legal rights of the undersigned as directors, their self respect, their duty to the shareholders, nor their own large pecuniary interests in the institution, permitted them to concur in these notions of Mr. Opdyke; and with such diversity of views between them and him, the breach has naturally widened until the necessity of obtaining another president has become apparent. The undersigned have certainly neither desire nor willingness to do any injustice to Mr. Opdyke, and for a verification of this they believe they need no voucher in this community, or among these stockholders. They have regretted the unfortunate disagreement which has happened, but cannot feel that it is in any respect their fault. It was with reluctance that they came to the conclusion that the substantial interests of the Bank absolutely demanded a change of its Presidency, and they had hoped that any seeming offensiveness in a compulsory removal of their presiding officer might be obviated by his resignation; but that hope being disappointed, no alternative is left to them.

The present attempt of Mr. Opdyke (in lieu of graceful submission for the time to the constituted authority of the Corporation, leaving open to himself if really aggrieved, or if a majority of the stockholders should finally be found in his favor, that redress for which full opportunity would be afforded at the next annual election) to make radical changes in the structure of the institution, and to give its management a feature of discordance which is unprecedented, is, it seems to us, equally in bad taste, and regardless of the substantial interests of the Bank and its stockholders.

If you concur in our general view, or are content to confide to us the representation of your stock at the proposed stockholders' meeting, please sign the proxy which accompanies this, filling in as attorney the name of —— —— and acknowledge it before a notary public, and return it to one of us as speedily as may be.

B. H. HUTTON,
O. D. F. GRANT,
DAVID DOWS,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
W. H. WEBB,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY—Capital 40,000 shares of $50 each.—Books of Subscription for a limited number of shares of this Company will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April. JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

BULLION MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SHARES, FULL STOCK, $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 EACH.
RESERVED IN THE TREASURY, 50,000 SHARES.

PROPERTY,

1,217 claims, equal to 121,700 feet, in the Gregory, Bobtail, Briggs and many other equally valuable lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, and, in addition, a valuable water-power of 2,400 feet on Clear Creek.

Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
JOHN A. DIX, New-York.
EDWARD B. WESLEY, New-York.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, New-York.
CHARLES T. CROMWELL, New-York.
STILLMAN WITT, of Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

PRESIDENT.
EDWARD B. WESLEY.
TREASURER.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

40,000 Shares of the Stock remain to be sold at Ten Dollars each.

Books will be open on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the office of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital......................$3,000,000.
60,000 Shares, Par $50.

OFFICERS:
President,
WM. G. MOOREHEAD.
Vice-President,
GEORGE J. FORREST.
Secretary,
HENRY D. MOORE, Pennsylvania State Treasurer.
Treasurer,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM G. MOOREHEAD,
Of the firm of Jay Cook & Co., Philadelphia.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Penn. Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr.,
Of the firm of W. Hunter, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia.
GEO. J. FORREST, of the firm of Forrest & Frost, N.Y.
A. W. SPENCER,
Of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.
Superintendent of Mines,
WILLIAM KENDRICK.

The property of this Company is located in the Township of Butler Schuylkill County, and consists of 2,500 acres of land, about 2,000 acres of which are exclusively coal lands, lying within the great Mahony Coal Basin of the middle anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania; is precisely in range with the Girard lands of the city of Philadelphia, the Brock estate, and other large and productive collieries of this rich coal district.

The large Collieries owned by this Company have all the usual necessary real and personal property, consisting in part of first-class breakers, machinery, miners' houses, offices, mine cars, horses, mules, &c.

The Company is entirely free from debt of any kind.

It is estimated that the Company's Collieries will earn during the nine months ending the 31st of December next, at least fifteen per cent. net upon the capital, will pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the 1st of July next, and in all probability one of 5 per cent. on the 1st of October following.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Company's facilities for transportation are by Minehill Railroad, connecting with Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, distance 114 miles from Philadelphia; also by Mahony and Broad Mountain Railroad, (which runs through the entire length of the estate,) distance 107 miles from Philadelphia.

The laterals of these roads now run to each colliery opened or located on the lands.

We are authorized to receive subscriptions for the limited number of 10,000 shares of the stock of the above Company at par, which is all that will be offered for subscription in New-York.

We have no hesitation whatever in calling the attention of our friends and the public to this property.

The books will be open at our office on WEDNESDAY, 18th April instant.

FEARING & DALTON,
No. 54 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

AMENIA LEAD COMPANY, OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Office No. 77 Cedar-st.

100,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR $5 EACH, issued for the purchase of the property and working capital of the Company.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $2 each, not subject to assessment, and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the Company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.
JEREMIAH LODER, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
G. FURMAN, LEWIS B. LODER,
GUSTAV A. SACCHI.
Counsel—LODER & POMEROY.
G. FURMAN, Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{ L. S. } (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1864.

THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK (Banking Association Poughkeepsie,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company at Hartford. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—Chatham-square, New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

225,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

8,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

2,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

60,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

20,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

10,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be. To be put up in half-barrels of twenty-two gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

13,500 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

15,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of May, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City, six mule wagon Harness complete.

Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply and the shortest time in which they can deliver it.

All proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Quartermaster-Gen.

TO ROAD AND FENCE MAKERS.

Proposals will be received until noon on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for grading and making the roads in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Williamsbridge, Westchester County.

Also, for furnishing materials in part, and making several miles of fence on said grounds.

The engineer will be on the grounds Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th inst., to give any information desired, after which, further information and specifications may be obtained from W. C. HAVEN, Williamsbridge, or W. CLIFT, Comptroller, No. 52 East 26th-st., opposite Harlem Railroad Depot.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this department. Brogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Chip, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woolen socks.

Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.

Bone suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.

White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c." ELIAS M. GREENE,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, April 14, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: in Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, with lateral branch in Fifty-ninth-street, to near Second-avenue; also in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets; also in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-streets, and also in Suffolk-street between Broome and Delancy-streets; and for the construction of Trap block pavements in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth street to Eighty-sixth street; also in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and also in Twenty-second-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN. }

OFFICE CROTON AQ'T. DEPT., April 2, 1864.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 4, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 15th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and cutting about twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet of bluestone flagging, required for the terraces of the gate-houses of the new reservoir. Plans and specifications for the same can be seen on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN. }

PROPOSALS!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 16th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Com. on Machinery.

MARCH 19, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*" and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. 823 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS, AND $300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines. County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

MACHINERY.

SHINGLE-MACHINE WANTED.—A NEW or second-hand shingle machine. Address P. O. Box No. 4,888, New-York, stating price and capacity, and how soon it can be delivered.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

In consequence of CONTINUED CROWDED HOUSES, together with the IMMENSE PREPARATIONS in progress for

CUDJO'S CAVE,

and the determination on the part of the Management to bring it out in a manner unprecedented,

THE BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
APHROSA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
WITH ITS ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
LIVING FAIRIES,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,

Gorgeous scenery and Elegant Paraphernalia, will be repeated on Monday

FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND TIME,
FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND TIME,
FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND TIME,

and continued

A FEW DAYS LONGER.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, will appear.

To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.

COLOSSAL GIANTS.

MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex-officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, each over eight feet high.

Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living.

MAJOR WILLIE BAGLEY, the Wisconsin INFANT DRUMMER, only FOUR YEARS OLD, who beats the world as he does his drum.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS, at ☞ reduced prices, by PROF. LIVINGSTON, The celebrated Phrenologist and Psychologist.

A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG

The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.

Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.

Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.

TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.

THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.

A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,

THE MUSICALLY-EDUCTED SEAL,

and innumerable other curiosities.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. R. FLOYD.
WEDNESDAY, April 13,
The justly celebrated play of the
STRANGER,
will be given (first time this season,) with a capital distribution

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

MRS JOHNSON (LATE MARY E. HAWLEY)

Respectfully announces a CONCERT at IRVING HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13, assisted by the following Artists: Mr. George Simpson, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Henri Appy, Mr. William Berge, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr. George W. Colbey. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway Music Stores, and at the door.

NEW EXHIBITION

ROSSITER'S GREAT PAINTING,
EVE
IN THE BOWER OF EDEN,
life size, from the description in Milton's Paradise Lost,
AT
THE CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
Admission, 25 cents.

TERESA CARRENO, THE CHILD PIANIST, SO FAMED AND WONDERFUL, reappears in Grand Concert, aided by the most efficient talent, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 15, at Dodworth's Hall.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NO. 806, NEXT TO GRACE CHURCH.—The Concert Room in Dodworth Hall, for day or evening, for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

MUSICAL.

AS SOPRANO SINGER.—A YOUNG LADY of first-rate qualifications wishes a situation as soprano singer in a Protestant church in New-York City, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Address MONTGOMERY, Box No. 21, Post-office, stating where an interview can be had.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—33,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on application.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MUSIC AT ONE CENT PER PAGE.—About 5,000 pages of foreign and American sheet music, a little damaged, for one cent per page, at WATERS' Music store, No. 481 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE. }

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN, Commander,

will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 181 Broadway.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $50.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director....MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, April 11, at 8,

Will be produced Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

With its magnificent mise en scene and the great cast.

Alice	Mme. Josephine Medori
Isabella	Miss Laura Harris
Robert	Sig. Brignoli
Raimbaut	Sig. Lotti
Bertram	Herr Hermanns
Helene	Mlle. Ernestine

The incidental Ballet will be executed by MLLE. ERNESTINE.

And the Corps de Ballet under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.

Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FAUST.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

First time this season, the elegant two act Comedy, by Planche,

FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

Pierre Palliot	Mr. Lester Wallack
Duc de Chartres	Mr. Charles Fisher
Dr. Druggendraft	Mr. John Gilbert
Brissac	Mr. Parkes
Duchess de Chartres	Mrs. Hoey
Mlle. Duval	Miss Cameron

To conclude with the laughable one act afterpiece,

THE SECRET.

Mons. Dupuis	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Valere, his friend	Mr. Parkes
Drunken Porter	Mr. Williamson
Thomas	Mr. George Holland
Who will sing the Comic Song, "Wedlock is a Ticklish Thing."	
Mme. Dupuis	Miss Fanny Morant
Angelica	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. R. FLOYD—First time this season,

THE STRANGER,

with a highly attractive distribution.

THURSDAY—(One hundred and ninth time.) ROSEDALE.

FRIDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and RURAL FELICITY.

SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST....Manager.

Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

Particular attention is respectfully directed to the fact that this

GIGANTIC COLLECTION OF RARE AND WONDERFUL LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS,

from every quarter of the globe, embracing an unprecedented number of hitherto unexhibited species,

WILL MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
WILL MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 14,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 14,

as in consequence of the arrangements which have been made for the approaching traveling season, its stay cannot be prolonged beyond the above-mentioned date under any circumstances whatever.

NUMEROUS RECENT ADDITIONS render the display of animated nature at the present time more interesting than at any previous period, and YEARS MAY ELAPSE before another collection of equal extent and novelty will be presented to the New-York public.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. YOUNG,
FRIDAY, APRIL 15,
TWO COMEDIES
not acted this season, and embracing the strength of the Company,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
RURAL FELICITY,

Box-book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.
LA GRACE DE DIEU.

Drama Vaudeville, in 5 actes, by MM. Dennery, etc.

Doors open at 7½, curtain raises at 8 o'clock precisely.

The box office, now at No. 623 Broadway, will be removed after the 15th inst. to No. 673 Broadway, opposite the Lafarge House.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. 500 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.

10,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.

10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.

100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.

500,000 Scrap Prints and Engravings, at any price.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for twenty boys begins next session 2d May. Circulars at Randolph's No. 683 Broadway.

JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms, $30 to $40 per quarter, first quarter commences May 1. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal. Circulars can be had at George Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—An English and classical school for a limited number of boys, under 14 years of age. Military drill will be practiced. For circulars, address HARRY PECK, Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private lessons to business men, and guarantees, by his new system of "hand-training," to remove cramping, stiffness or trembling from the worst hand.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—The 34th session will commence May 4. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—OTIS BISBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN., for both sexes. Six vacancies. For circulars, address LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher, member of Episcopal Church, having best references, wishes a reengagement in school or family, May 1; would take a position in or charge of parochial or select school; teaches English branches and French. Address Mrs. A., Station D, New-York City.

TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, desires to find a private family, residing in the country, where lessons in French would be received in payment of board. Address B. E. G., Box No. 1,044 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES, vocal and instrumental music, desires an engagement in a family school or to superintend a household; good references from her present employers. Address LADY, No. 307 4th-av., Room No. 44.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 139 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Cavalry horses will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at Albany, N. Y., until further notice be given. These horses must comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, completely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. Parties having horses agreeing with these specifications are requested to present them for sale within the next two weeks. Further information can be had at this office. GEO. H. WEEKS, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT COUPE rockaway, made by Messrs. J. R. Lawrence & Co., and nearly new, having been used but three months; sold only because the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at Norris' Stables, No. 116 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 15½ hands high, six years old, perfectly sound and kind; they are from Vermont, and of Blackhawk stock; admirably adapted for a phaeton or coupe. Can be seen at TEED'S stable, 26th-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD SADDLE horses, fifteen hands high, kind and gentle in single or double harness; both young and sound. Can be seen by applying at No. 210 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE car, in good condition for traveling. Address C. P. U., Glendale, Mass., stating price, and where it can be seen.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

All those in favor of an efficient and economical CITY GOVERNMENT, are invited to join this Association.

OFFICE No. 813 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FRIDAY, A BREAST-PIN, PURPLE OR blue stone, set in diamonds; $30 reward will be paid by returning it to C. PARTRIDGE, No. [illegible] West [illegible]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

Preparations for the Approaching Campaign.

Sutlers, Civilians and Superfluous Baggage Ordered to the Rear.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 9.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

The following is a synopsis of General Orders, No. 17, issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac:

First.—In view of the near approach of the time when this army may be expected to resume active operations, corps, and other independent commanders will cause public and private property, for which transportation is not furnished by existing orders, to be sent to the rear with as little delay as practicable.

Second—All sutlers and their employes will leave this army by the 16th inst., and should sutlers be found with the army after that date, their goods will be confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, and their employes be placed by the Provost-Marshal at hard labor.

Paragraph third provides, that after the 16th inst. no citizen shall be allowed to remain with the army except Government employes, members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and registered newspaper correspondents.

Paragraph five revokes the authority heretofore delegated to Corps Commanders to grant furloughs and leaves of absence, except the in case of reënlisted veterans; and, with this exception, no leaves or furloughs are to be granted, save in extreme cases, until further orders.

Paragraph six requires Corps and other independent Commanders to send in a list showing the names and regiments of officers and men doing duty in their commands who belong to regiments serving in other armies or departments. These lists must also show the circumstances under which such officers and men have been detained with this army.

Paragraph seven requires that all officers and men doing duty in other corps than their own shall be returned to their regiments, Aids-de-Camp to general officers and men on duty with batteries excepted.

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9, 1864.

The Senate, this morning, took up the Assembly bill providing the manner in which soldiers shall vote. Senator BAILEY moved to amend, so as to allow the soldiers to send their ballots, duly certified, to any elector, instead of to the inspectors of election. The Senate ordered this amendment. In regard to requiring the words, "Soldier's vote," to be written or printed on the outside of the envelope in which the soldier sends home, his vote, there was some hesitation. Senator FOLGER favored retaining the clause requiring the letters containing ballot to be so advertised, and thought those receiving such letters should be required to give a certificate to the Postmaster, stating that such letters had been received by them. The Senate, without debate, permitted these various amendments to be made in Committe of the Whole, and ordered the bill printed and made special order for Tuesday, when the merits of the different plans proposed will probably be discussed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

The Soldiers Voting Bill was taken up and amended by providing that the ballot may be sent by the soldier to any elector instead to the Inspectors of Election exclusively; also, that where the particular election district of the soldier cannot be ascertained, his ballot may be deposited in town, ward or city in which he is a voter.

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

BILLS REPORTED.

For a railroad bridge over Flushing Creek. Majority report.

For the protection of oysters in the waters of Richmond County.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed baggage.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh.

Incorporating the Iowa and Minnesota Homestead Company.

The Albany Bridge Bill.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Amending the charter of the Home Insurance Company, the Assembly bill having been substituted.

A bill was introduced authorizing the Brooklyn authorities to raise money for an armory in the Eastern District.

The New-York Court-house Bill was recommitted to amend it by providing that the accounts shall be approved by the architect of the building.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Seventh Ward Savings Bank. Complete.

To incorporate the Indemnity Company. Complete.

To repeal the act to facilitate the closing of Insurance Companies. Complete.

To amend the Metropolitan Police Act. Complete.

For a Public Market in Brooklyn.

Relative to the Central Park. Complete.

To incorporate the Fire Island Hotel Company. Complete.

Relative to the statistical records of the New-York Police Courts. Complete.

To create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department.

To amend the New-York Mechanics' Lien Law.

Concerning the Erie Railway Company.

Authorizing JOHN T. MILLS to use cars in place of stages on the Bull's Head route. A majority report.

Against printing more than the usual number of the report relative to State and National Banks. Laid on the table.

Amending the charter of the new Warehouse and Security Company.

To amend the Port Richmond and Bergen Ferry Company Bill.

For the use of dummy engines on railroads.

To incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehousing and Security Company. Complete.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Guard.

Authorizing the German Savings Bank to receive increased deposits.

RESOLUTIONS.

A concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of April was adopted.

Mr. WEAVER offered a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of all laws of Congress exempting United States securities from taxation. Laid over.

Also, a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to have the report of the Bank Committee on National Banks printed forthwith.

This gave rise to a very exciting discussion on the merits of the report, lasting till the adjournment.

Adjourned.

Mission Stations—No. 3.

We now enter the Thirteenth Ward, and at No. 27 Columbia-street, we find the entire first floor of a dwelling-house comfortably arranged to seat 100 persons, or say 150 adults and children.

Here, as at all our stations, great care is taken in reference to the singing; old and young manifest their pleasure in this exercise: and, with the aid of a fine melodeon, instruction is given, so that all may participate with profit in this delightful employment. A number of services, both in English and German, are held at various times, on the Sabbath and during the week, all of which are well attended.

During a period of ten years, as many as 382 have been reported from this place, as hopefully renewed in heart and life. Take one case, of the number savingly benefited, in connection with this mission: we copy from a recent report: "Four years ago a young man came into our mission meeting with his wife. His appearance there caused surprise, as he was known to be a hard character and often troublesome to the police.

In a fight that very day he had knocked down two men, for which he was arrested and sent to the Tombs, but having political influence in his favor, he was soon bailed out, and went to the meeting for the purpose of annoying his wife, as he was partially intoxicated.

During the exercises of the meeting he became sober and thoughtful; the truth had evidently reached his heart and conscience, and before the close of the service he arose and said: 'I am a sinner; will you pray for me?'

From that good hour he abandoned his evil ways, and sought the companionship and counsel and support of the people of God.

He was a man of superior natural and considerable acquired ability, and a good speaker. The relation of his experience; his earnest and sometimes tearful pleadings with sinners, in our own meetings, in several other mission stations, in the City Prison, in the Sabbath Schools, in the Church, where he became an esteemed member, will long be remembered, and particularly by some, who, it is believed, through his fervid appeals, were led to forsake the error of their way, and to walk in the light of divine truth.

His earlier habits of self-indulgence had very much impaired a good constitution and a noble physical frame. For ten months he was unable to attend to any secular employment, and he died just four years to a day after his conversion, departing this life in the calm repose of an intelligent faith, and looking to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

Lest we should take up too much space, we will briefly notice our remaining stations:

In the Fourteenth Ward, at No. 137 Grand-street; in the Seventeenth Ward, at No. 442 Fourth-street; in the Eighteenth Ward, in Twentieth-street, near First-avenue, and in Avenue B, near Eighteenth-street; and in the Twentieth Ward, at No. 426 Tenth-avenue, there are mission stations, similar in size and general characteristics to those already noticed; and besides these, there are in all the wards occasional and regular gatherings in tenement houses, where the Scriptures are read and expounded, useful lectures delivered, good reading distributed, and aid, instruction and advice given, suited to the condition of all. As many as 60 of these meetings are reported weekly throughout the City; and thousands of persons, during the course of a year, resort to these humble places. The New-York City Tract Missionary Society, in presenting these brief statements of one branch of its enterprize, gratefully acknowledge the liberality of our business men, who have cheerfully supported these mission stations, and trust they may be encouraged to do yet more.

We have scarcely begun in this undertaking; the further we advance, the more inviting the field becomes. Several of our stations are cramped for room, and there are now openings frequently made where a station might be advantageously planted.

We have not attempted any discussion of the merits of the various plans proposed at different times for preaching the Gospel to the people who do not attend the churches; our sole object has been to make a plain exhibition of the work, as it has been begun and carried forward by such business men as A. R. WETMORE and others, well known for their prudence, philanthropy and public spirit. The City Tract Mission is an embodiment and exponent of Christian union; and, of course, our mission stations are not denominational. The essential truths of the Gospel are taught in which Christians of every name agree, and our converts are left free to choose the Church they may wish to join.

The missionary is a pioneer; he goes before the regular pastor; the mission is a recruiting station, and the Church takes the volunteer, and equips and drills him and takes care of him through the war.

We leave it to the thoughtful consideration of those who acknowledge the obligations of the stewardship, committed to them by the Great Proprietor, to say whether Providence is not indicating, at least one way, in which a vast amount of good can be accomplished.

Would not the erection of a plain substantial building in the right locality, in every Ward, for the purpose of a missionary home, be a most desirable employment of their means? It might not *pay* as other investments do—so much per cent., as interest is reckoned here; but in the world beyond, to which the rich and poor alike are hastening, it may be found the most profitable of all.

We do not expand these thoughts, nor offer a plan of a mission-house. We hope enough has been said to awaken thought and investigation, and if any further information is desired, the managers of the City Tract Missionary Society will be happy to meet with any persons interested in the subject, and answer any inquiries proposed.

We have memorial churches, bearing the names of departed worth, such as the "Wainwright Memorial," and the "Anthon Memorial," and may we not soon have mission-houses with inscriptions upon them that will speak of the virtues of some honored pastor or other representative of the Church of Christ, either living or dead?

Who among the many patrons of our cause, and the friends of the poor, will be the first to move in this matter, and furnish a model mission-house worthy the well known munificence of our merchants to copy after?

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M., WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., V. P., in the Chair, assisted by BENJ. L. SWAN and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs., V.P. The decease of PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, being announced, the Rev. Dr. TYNG, by request, read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer. Five new auxiliaries were recognised, of which two are in Colorado, one in Kansas, one in Connecticut, and one in New-York. Interesting communications were received from Rev. LEVI THORN, conveying a vote of thanks from the Board of Army Colportage in North Carolina for 100,000 volumes, granted at their request for that State; from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, Monterey, with highly encouraging reports of Bible distribution in Mexico; from Rev. A. G. SIMONTON, Rio de Janeiro, as to the labors of colporteurs under his supervision; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, with annual financial account and statement of printing and distribution in Germany; from Rev. E. E. HALL, Florence, and Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, showing increasing call for Bible dissemination in Italy. Several letters from China—as Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, Pekin, Rev. CHARLES HARTWELL and Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of Fuh Chau, and Rev. E. DOTY, Amoy—with valuable information as to the work of this society in that immense Empire; from Rev. Dr. KING, Athens, in regard to printing the Modern Greek Testament in Athens; from Rev. E. P. HASTINGS, Ceylon, with financial account, and in regard to labors of the Colporteur in Ceylon. The total number of books granted is 74,535, of which 52,000 were to the Christian Commission; 1,260 for Japan; 96 for the Island of St. Thomas; 315 for Uruguay; 335 for Hayti; several grants for Freedmen; 34 volumes in raised letters for the blind. Besides these, $264 99 worth were granted, not included in the above number; $500 were appropriated for printing the Syriac Testament in Ooroomiah; and it was resolved to make plates for the Hawaiian family Bible, and for the Ancient Armenian Psalms, at the Bible House. An agent was appointed for Brazil, one for Mexico, and a temporary agent for Italy. These arrangements were made for extending the foreign work. An agent was also appointed for Western Virginia. JAMES LENOX, Esq., of New-York, was unanimously elected President of the society, in place of the late Hon. LUTHER BRADISH. A vast amount of important business was transacted, well benefitting the last meeting of the financial year.

Speed in Naval Vessels.

The imperative demand for high speed in ships-of-war is leading some of our builders and engineers to make exertions to accomplish in this respect all that can be desired. Fast vessels of light draft may not be able to carry a sufficiently heavy armament to cope successfully with the *Alabama*, but they may be armed with another weapon which would settle the *Alabama's* case much quicker than a broadside, viz., a *ram*. This, with sea-going qualities, and *power*, would render a light vessel the equal of a much larger one, whose strength lay entirely in her armament. The numerous blockade-runners that have been captured and brought to this port, have attracted much attention for their models and peculiar construction, with reference to the chief quality—*great speed*. We have lately seen a model of an iron-clad vessel, constructed on the combined principles of speed to be found in these blockade-runners, and in the fast steamers on the Mississippi, and possessing, moreover, great power, as well as sea-going qualities, with a formidable ram as a leading feature of its offensive character. The dimensions of this craft are: Length, 216 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; beam, 20 feet; condensing engines, cylinder 60 inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke, direct acting, connected at right angles with the boilers, one forward and the other aft of the engine, with sufficient power to produce 60 pounds of steam to the square inch; propeller, 16 feet in diameter, with 30 feet pitch; the ram to project 12 feet from the stem, in the form of a lance, and three feet thick in the centre. The bow is so constructed that, when a ship is struck by the ram, she is keeled over by the blow, and the sharp blade of the ram crashes into her bottom. The natural return roll of the ship then following, aided by the backing of the ram's engines, would completely disengage the blade. The sea-going qualities consist in placing the boilers, engine, coal, provisions and everything but the armament below the water-line, in the bottom of the ship. The model is exceedingly beautiful, and seems fully adapted for the attainment of the very highest speed. The most experienced judges, who have examined it, pronounce twenty knots an hour as undoubtedly possible, while some place it even three and four knots higher. The designer of the model is DANIEL MERRICK, Esq., formerly superintendent of the construction of iron-clads on the Mississippi. The construction of a vessel of this character would be a great feat in naval architecture.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE ATTENDANCE STILL UNDIMINISHED.

Receipts for the Day $59,741 17.

The Grand Concert at the Union-Square Buildings.

The Antiquities of the Knickerbocker Kitchen.

SIXTH DAY.

Yesterday, the sixth day of the fair, was another beautiful day, and the buildings were, as usual, crowded—not quite so full in the morning, however, as on the previous days. This was a great advantage to the parties who were present, for it gave them a chance to walk through the buildings comfortably, and examine the goods at their leisure; a great advantage, and one which can be well appreciated by parties who visited the fair on any of the previous mornings. About 1 o'clock, however, the crowd increased, and from that time to the close of the fair the crowd was as large as usual and the enthusiasm and interest as great. The price of tickets still remains at $1, the Managers finding that no objections are made to it, and that at that price the buildings continue crowded.

The Optical and Surgical Department, of which Mr. C. DETMOLD is Chairman, presents great attractions to many.

It is in charge of Mrs. OGDEN DOREMUS, Miss DOREMUS, Mr. DANIEL PIKE and Mr. ALEX. COTHEAL. Among the various beautiful and valuable articles here exhibited, are particularly noticeable a large double-plate electrical machine, with apparatus, valued at $125, presented by GEORGE T. STRONG; a first-class microscope, valued at $200, manufactured and presented by B. PIKE & SONS; a plane-table alidade, with telescope, for the use of engineers, valued at $75, presented by BECKEL BROTHERS; a telescope, valued at $110, presented by B. PIKE, Jr.; a regulator, or astronomical clock, valued at $300, presented by ALONZO TAYLOR.

A transparent-dial, magic clock, from J. SCHWIPPL; planispheres, from BROWNLOW and from WHITALL; electro-magnetic apparatus, from S. B. SMITH; sets of beautiful surgical instruments, from OTTO & REYNDERS, GEO. TIEMAN, WADE & FORD, and HERNSTEIN, $60, $50 and $20; a splendid box of dental instruments, from CHEVALLIER, $225.

The exhibition of the circulation of the blood in the web of a frog's foot attracts great attention. It is shown by Miss DOREMUS, whose pleasant smile and invitation to see the foot, and leave the currency, are not to be resisted. Many gentlemen would perhaps be satisfied to hear of its qualities and wonderful appearance, but that, the fair attendant says, cannot be allowed. The foot must be seen and the money must be paid; and she always has her own way. Another novel exhibition is the wonderful glass by the aid of which one can see through a brick, or even a mill-stone, if it were not too big to handle. One gentleman of the cautious kind was constantly bringing customers for two or three days, never consenting, however, to take a peep himself, lest he should be "sold." At last temptation got the best of him, he took a look, gave a long sigh of relief when he found he was not sold, and declared the glass to be the most mysterious thing he had ever seen. Mrs. DOREMUS has charge of this wonderful glass, and shows to the visitors who look through the brick a bouquet, a ring, and occasionally, for additional inducement, places her own fair hand behind it. One Italian gentleman took ten looks at the lady's little hand, and declared it the best investment he had made while in the Fair. The price is ten cents a look, but as very few are contented with simply seeing through the glass without understanding it, the lady, for the sum of fifty cents, will give an explanation of its wonderful qualities. This curious instrument, as well as a fine odometer, were presented by JAMES GREEN. But very few stands in the fair are as fortunate as this one. The fair attendants are not only very pretty and very witty, but they fully understand the art of making gentlemen properly appreciate the objects of the fair and the necessity of their doing their full share for its success.

At the Floral Temple the fair flower girls are kept busy at work from the moment the great doors are opened until "taps" announced that the time had come for their closing. It was worth the price of the nosegay many times over to watch the process of its manufacture, and follow the movements of the nimble fingers of the graceful worker. There was a double attraction to this bower of Flora—not only the Queen, but the maids who attended at her court; not only the flowers, but the flower-girls. It is easy to understand how such attractions should be beyond the power of resistance; how to pass the Temple was only possible after certain pecuniary transactions with the priestesses; and that, adorned with scented nosegay the charitable buyer continued his survey of the fair, unconscious that he had been aiding a charity, but thoroughly pervaded with a sense of satisfaction at the result of his trafficking.

There is one thing in connection with the gifts to this department of the fair which has not been mentioned, which the ladies in charge appreciated highly and would have known. It is the donation from Mr. BURGESS of a quantity of ripe strawberries. They were growing in pots, and found a ready sale at the handsome price of five dollars each, their name—the General Grant seedling—as well as their early appearance and their luscious taste, tending to attract purchasers. The flowers and fruits at this table are the gifts of generous owners of greenhouses, and the supply continues constant and sufficient. A miniature soldier's home under one of the arches of this temple is also much noticed; it is a little building representing a home for disabled soldiers, around the building are miniature soldiers injured in various ways, while inside the building, through the windows, may be seen cots, with their occupants, furniture, &c. A small box is provided to receive such contributions as the passer by may feel inclined to give, and the same is immediately acknowledged by the appearance of a little sign bearing the words "thank you." This ingenious and really tasty model of a soldier's home, is the handy work of a young gentleman, and has realized to the fair an average of $25 per day since the opening.

The Welsh Department is another great centre of attraction. The ladies who attend it are among the prettiest and liveliest at the fair, and their merry and cheerful chatter would set a bachelor crazy in a very few minutes. How they manage to keep it up so long is, and probably always will be, a mystery. But be that as it may, the unfortunate wight who ventures near them is as sure to leave some of his currency with them as he is to see and admire the beautiful goods which adorn their stand. As one of the little faries expressed it, they have everything, from a paper of pins to a handsome set of real lace. A large and beautiful harp adorns the centre of their stand, at the foot of which is placed a doll, dressed in very ancient style, having in its lap its knitting, and holding an immense woolen stocking, above which is a little sign, on which is painted "Please give a Penny in Jenny's Stocking for the Soldier." It is needless to say that with such advocates as Jenny has, she receives some very liberal contributions. They have also a great variety of childrens' clothing, everything in fact, from a baby's stocking to a little ladies' ball dress, also a great variety of all sorts of articles of lady's manufacture, several beautiful pictures, vases of wax flowers, pocket books, and (we mention it at the particular request of the ladies,) two or three or more pin-cushions, articles which are always very scarce at fairs.

The Perfumery Department, presided over by a very beautiful young lady, is also very popular. Every imaginable perfume is here for sale, and the young gallants are all anxious to purchase a bottle of some favorite perfume, rendered of course doubly pleasant from the fact of its having passed through such fair hands. The stand is very handsomely patronized, and the lady who attends it seems determined that at the close of the fair not a bottle shall be left.

The Wax Flower Department is very beautiful, some of the most elegant specimens of wax work ever exhibited are here collected. One very large and beautiful basket of flowers and fruit attracts considerable attention. It is surrounded by a great number of smaller ones, specimens of moss work and wax flowers in great variety.

The contest for the swords is getting more and more exciting every day. At the time of closing the fair last evening 4,225 votes had been cast for the army sword, of which Gen. MCCLELLAN had received 2,312, and Gen. GRANT 18,80. Gen. MCCLELLAN, therefore, has a majority of 432 votes. The naval sword lies between Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore ROWAN—Admiral FARRAGUT being a little ahead.

The number of tickets taken at the doors yesterday was 21,193. The amount of money received for the day, to 3 o'clock P. M., $59,741 47—made up as follows:

Received for sales to 3 o'clock	$13,713 25
Received for admissions, Fourteenth-st.	12,538 38
Received for admissions, Union-square	2,499 50
Received for donations	39,990 34
Total, as above	$59,741 47

At half-past ten the customary "tattoo" was beaten, and the fair closed.

A bill exempting all articles sold at the fair from duties under the auction laws of this State, prepared at the request of Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co., and forwarded by them to Albany, has been passed unanimously in both Houses, and become a law. The Messrs. LEEDS have also obtained an exemption under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, from which a very large amount must be saved for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

The Union Square Buildings—The Oration Last Night—The Knickerbocker Kitchen Receipts, &c.

The Oratorio of JUDAS MACCABAEUS was given last evening in the concert-room of the Fair Buildings to an unusually large and fashionable audience. These concerts are becoming one of the great attractions of the Fair, and people duly appreciate the fact that here they are exempt from the annoyance of purchasing an extra ticket to gain admission.

The concerts and the afternoon performances for children, will be continued every day during the week, affording the public a varied and delightful entertainment. The stalls in this department are well filled with fancy goods, toys and confectionary.

One of these stalls is completely stocked with a collection of dolls of every size and description. Upon the counter sits a very pretty little girl, about eight years of age, dressed like an old lady of sixty, with cap and kerchief and spectacles. This little lady told our reporter very demurely that she was the grandmother of all these dolls, and kept them in order.

The receipts of this department since Wednesday amount to about $5000.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The kitchen was crowded all day yesterday up to the latest minute that it was possible to get in.

The only drawback to the success of this old Dutch Institution is the limited size of the room which renders it impossible to accommodate the rush of visitors; but want of room is a drawback to the whole Fair.

There are many curious old relics to be seen in the parlor attached to the kitchen. The portrait of the little Holland Lady is that of the grandmother of Mrs. SHARP, of Ulster County, who presides at the spining wheel. The portrait was painted nearly 150 years ago, and the subject of it was the daughter of a Dutch physician, who came over from Holland and settled in Ulster County about that time. In the china closet of the kitchen is exhibited a curious old leaden candlestick, once used by Gen. WASHINGTON in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. CLAYTON has contributed to this china closet some rare old family antiquities, once used by her Dutch ancestors in their "kitchen," and the BEEKMAN family have also aided in fitting out this *sine qua non* of an ancient Dutch burgher's household goods.

The table in the kitchen is well served; everything is home-made and good; no such mince pies are to be bought for money at any restaurant in this City. The receipts here average $1,000 per day.

The International Department, which the *Spirit of the Fair* acknowledges to be the most finished and beautiful room in either building, is alone worth coming fifty miles and paying double the present price of admission to see. The goods exposed for sale in this department, it must be remembered, are rare and choice—sent expressly from foreign countries to the Sanitary Fair. All the novelties in European fancy goods and toys are to be found here. The daily receipts in this department are very large, but the exact amount cannot be got at as yet.

The Death of Mrs. Kirkland.

At a meeting of the Committee on Arms and Trophies of the Sanitary Fair, W.T. BLODGETT, Chairman, the following resolutions were agreed upon:

Whereas, This committee has received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, member of this committee, therefore

Resolved, That we most profoundly regret the sudden departure from our midst of Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, our good friend and co-worker on this committee. After the exhausting labors of the day preceding her death, at midnight, in this building, she penned, in the cause of that charity she had so much at heart, the last sentences which were ever to emanate from her benevolent mind. In a few hours, before the words had reached the eyes of those for whom they were intended, the good spirit, so full of active, genial benevolence in this world had passed on and stood *there* to receive the promise, "Be ye faithful unto death and I will give you a crown of life."

Resolved, That for ourselves it is a sad yet pleasing satisfaction to know that before her departure she was gladdened by the knowledge that the project to which she was so devoted, and which of late had so taxed her time and energies, had become a gratifying and splendid success.

Resolved, That we tender her children and kindred for their irreparable loss our sincere commiseration and sympathy, and we pray them to accept our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the committee attend her funeral at the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS' Church, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BILLIARDS.

The Match Between Tieman and Kavanagh.

Irving Hall was never so completely crowded as on Thursday evening, during the contest for the championship between KAVANAGH and TIEMAN. At least eighteen hundred persons were present, and this immense assemblage remained until the match was concluded in the small hours of the morning. In some instances parties were greatly interested pecuniarily, and thus remained to see their fate, but by far the great majority of the audience remained solely from their love for this scientific game.

There is no disguising the fact that, for a week past, the odds in betting in this vicinity have been in favor of KAVANAGH. About $100 to $75 have been the prevailing rates. There were instances, however, where $100 to $50 was offered. Yet we incline to the opinion that at least 80 per cent. of the large amount that was staked, was at even. Half an hour before the match commenced "Baron" BOWMAN, of the Brighton House, Cincinnati, bet CHRIS. O'CONNOR, $1,000 that TIEMAN would win. As the parties entered the room, the betting was very hot, and several parties were seeking investments for large amounts. A gentleman then offered $500 that KAVAOAGH would win; this was responded to by NEIL BRYANT offering $500 to $400 on KAVANAGH, which was immediately taken by JOE TIEMANN; BRYANT then offered it again, but it was not taken. After a few shots, Mr. TOLIN offered $400 to $500, and gave the choice; it was at once taken by one of KAVANAGH's friends. When TIEMAN had made 300 points, a gentleman offered $500 or $1,000 even that he would win, but there was no response. Within an hour the tide had again turned, and although it was at even for a short time, the old odds on KAVANAGH increased until considerable was staked at $100 to $50. The New-Yorkers largely outbet the Western men, and after the match was concluded, many were exhibiting great rolls of greenbacks, for which they had been unable to get responses.

The players came forward promptly at the time announced; and although a little time was lost in arranging the preliminaries, the game was progressing as soon as possible. For the first time in many years the friends of KAVANAGH easily observed that he lacked his usual self-confidence; and his defeat was predicted by some of the most competent judges, and from the beautiful execution displayed by TIEMAN, this result seemed to be a certainty. When TIEMAN was nearly 300 points ahead, the New-Yorkers were terribly chapfallen, and when $1,000 was offered on TIEMAN, there was no response. This was the only moment during the whole event that an even bet was offered by the Western men and not accepted. Our score and summary will show how the affair progressed:

KAVANAGH—0, 0, 3, 1, 7, 31, 0, 35, 42, 0, 5, 7, 7, 5, 2, 9, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 7, 0, 3, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 14, 8, 2, 3, 0, 25, 152, 0, 42, 38, 16, 4, 29, 4, 12, 5, 86, 0, 30, 27, 4, 14, 22, 13, 19, 6, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 32, 25, 17, 0, 18, 0, 3, 1, 18, 0, 24, 6, 5, 100, 5, 0, 15, 3, 73, 0, 7, 2, 8, 4, 16, 5, 0, 14, 43, 1, 2, 2, 23, 3, 0, 18, 0, 2, 25, 3, 38, 14, 14, 42, 0, 5, 9, 6, 9, 3, 2, 0, 5, 4, 7, 12, 22. Total, 1,501.

TIEMAN—2, 3, 0, 8, 3, 3, 77, 13, 53, 2, 3, 6, 19, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 69, 0, 0, 36, 11, 81, 3, 0, 57, 3, 3, 5, 4, 0, 13, 0, 3, 3, 4, 5, 26, 3, 0, 19, 7, 2, 2, 7, 5, 4, 5, 0, 1, 5, 2, 16, 10, 5, 2, 6, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 6, 46, 5, 18, 93, 6, 2, 2, 14, 5, 17, 48, 0, 0, 15, 2, 0, 18, 0, 56, 30, 0, 0, 0, 18, 14, 1, 0, 0, 15, 0, 0, 0, 15, 19, 13, 3, 6, 5, 3, 0, 0, 6, 26, 9, 9, 8, 11, 6, 2, 6, 29, 2, 0, 2, 16. Total, 1,265.

SUMMARY.

IRVING HALL, New-York City, April 7, 1864.

The champion, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York, against PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, for the championship and $1,000; 1,500 points up, caroms, with 2⅜ inch balls, on a four-pocket American standard billiard table. Grand score—K. 1,501; T. 1,265. Innings, K. 120; T. 119. Average KAVANAGH 12½. Highest runs, K. 152; T. 93. Time, 5 hours and 40 minutes. Umpires—For KAVANAGH, CHRIS. O'CONNOR, of New-York; for TIEMAN, SAMUEL MAY, of Toronto. Referee—RALPH BENJAMIN, of Bridgeport. Marker—MAURICE DALY.

Curious Case of Alleged Kidnapping.

A SAILOR "SHANGHAED" AND ROBBED.

A few days ago, ISAAC JOHNSON, a sailor residing at No. 42 Baxter-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, and entered a complaint against THOMAS HADDEN and PATRICK WADDLETON, charging them with kidnapping and robbing him. He alleges that he called on WADDLETON and was desirous of shipping as steward on board the schooner *Prince of Wales*, bound for Porto Rico. WADDLETON shipped him for $35 a month and one month's wages to be paid in advance. JOHNSON signed articles as he supposed of the above import, and instead of receiving his advance pay was given some clothes of small value, and that he left a trunk of clothes valued at $185 in the possession of the accused. When he got ready to leave, WADDLETON took him down to Peck-slip, where he fell in with HADDEN, the notorious "shangaeher," who advised him to go on board without delay. They all got into a small boat and rowed alongside the British vessel *Lydia*, bound for Callao and thence to Valparaiso. On reaching the side of the ship, JOHNSON, finding that he had been deceived, refused to go on board, when he was seized by the accused, who struck him on the head with a billet of wood, which rendered him powerless. A rope was then passed about his body and he was hauled up to the deck of the ship. When he returned to consciousness he informed the mate of the vessel that he had been kidnapped, but the mate held him and refused to allow him to go ashore. After he got out to sea he found that his chest was on board the ship, but that it had been sold by WADDLETON to one of the crew. JOHNSON claimed his trunk but received a severe thrashing in answer. He also alleges that WADDLETON received advance pay of $100 for him, which he had appropriated to his own use. After being three weeks at sea, the *Lydia* returned in a leaky condition, when the complainant called on WADDLETON and found HADDEN there, and HADDEN made all manner of violent threats toward him and would give him no satisfaction.

On hearing JOHNSON's statement Justice HOGAN issued a warrant, and yesterday afternoon Officer DOWDELL, of the Lower Police Court, arrested both HADDEN and WADDLETON and brought them up before the magistrate. HADDEN was committed to the Tombs and WADDLETON gave bail. HADDEN is a notorious offender, and has served several terms in State Prison for kidnapping and a homicide.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LIBERAL AND ZEALOUS CONGREGATION.—On Easter Day the congregation of the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, Rector, made their Easter offerings to remove the church debt. They amounted in the morning to $9,760, which has since been increased to $10,500, thus relieving the parish from all embarrassments, and making in all nearly $20,000 contributed within a very short time for this object entirely from within themselves. When the present Rector assumed the charge of the parish, about 17 years ago, it only contained 20 communicants, now they number upward of 400. While thus providing for home they have not neglected their duties outside. For several years they have maintained a missionary for the neighborhood, and another very flourishing parish in the vicinity owes its start and first support to generous hearts in this church, the two parishes now consisting of 600 communicants. The prospects for a future prosperous career are very bright. With a large congregation at unity within themselves and zealous in good works; a good choir composed of communicants of the church, and therefore interested in their part of the religious services; a Rector and Associate Rector beloved by their congregation and endeared to them by many years of service; with two faithful missionaries to assist in reclaiming the lost sheep; a church property valued at $40,000, without an incumbrance, (not even a pew sold;) an edifice unpretending in its exterior, but within one of the most chaste and pretty that adorns our City—all together form a union of elements of success seldom to be met together in a changing and busy metropolis. To appropriately mark an event so gratifying to the congregation, services suitable to the occasion will be held in the church on Sunday morning next.

FIRE IN CEDAR-STREET—A YOUNG WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two upper floors of the four-story building No. 7 Cedar-street, which were occupied by JOHN DRAPER, cotton dealer; and before the flames could be extinguished, the floors were entirely burned out. Mr. DRAPER's loss on stock is estimated at $6,000. He is insured for $12,000, as follows: Corn Exchange, $7,400; Park, $1,600; St. Marks, $2,000; and Pacific, $1,000. The second floor is occupied as sample-rooms by THOS. LYNCH, wholesale liquor dealer, in the front, and by E. L. & A. CHRISTIANSON, also liquor dealers, in the rear. Their loss will amount to about $1,000; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by FREDERICK MOCK as a lunch room. Damage by water $250; no insurance. The building is owned by B. F. WHEELER, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured. When the fire broke out MARY RILEY, a young woman who had been picking cotton on the fourth floor, while attempting to escape by the roof, fell from the top of the building to the sidewalk, and was fatally injured. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died in about half an hour. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A poor boy, who for some time past has been an occupant of the News boys' Lodging-house, yesterday picked up a pocket-book in Fulton-street, containing $15. The boy was penniless and greatly needed assistance. Shortly after finding it, a little girl came along crying bitterly, and looking anxiously for her lost treasure. The lad went to her, asked what was the matter, and was told she had lost her money. How much had you the boy inquired. Fifteen dollars was the reply. Putting his hand in his pocket, he took it out and handed it to her at once. This is an incident worthy of record. Cases similar often occur at the Lodging-house. The boy who acted so honestly, has been all day at the fair selling, without profit to himself, the *Spirit of the Fair*. He will, if he continues as he has begun, make a man among men. It would be a good idea for the friends of these lads to contribute so as to treat them with a visit to the fair.

SEVENTH WARD LINCOLN CLUB.—On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., the Union Association of the Seventh Ward held a meeting at their headquarters in Henry-street. After the regular business had been transacted, a motion was made to form a Lincoln Club, which was adopted unanimously. On motion, Mr. THOMAS B. BILLS was called to the chair, and Mr. ROBERT S. MENAMIN was elected Secretary pro tem. A committee was then appointed to recommend permanent officers and suggest the best mode of conducting the Presidential campaign. A meeting of the club will be held at the Union Headquarters in Henry-street on Tuesday evening next. All Union men are invited to attend.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND THE TAX LEVY.—The committee which has been in Albany to oppose the Tax Levy, as presented, have already effected a reduction of two millions of dollars, and they feel sanguine of effecting a further reduction of three millions more, in all five millions!

DE CORDOVA AT YORKVILLE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his popular lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," for the entertainment of the citizens of Yorkville and Morrisania, on the evenings of April 14 and 19.

FROM PANAMA.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall March 30, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings very little news.

Later advices from San Salvador state that the Congress of the Republic had issued a decree, appointing officers of a provisional government, who, in case of the death of the new President DUEÑAS, or of his being otherwise disqualified to hold office, shall constitute the Government. These officers at a subsequent meeting issued a decree, dated Feb. 29, at which the actions and decrees of President DUEÑAS were formally approved.

President DUEÑAS with his Cabinet had attended a ball given by the Minister from the United States, Mr. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

The San Salvador papers contain numerous charges against Ex-President BARRIOS, who is now in this country.

Friday, April 8, 7 A. M., off the Chesapeake, exchanged colors with one of the Panama Railroad Company's brigs bound to the northward.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Xantho* arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the 26th of March.

PANAMA, Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

The *America*, sixteen days from San Francisco, arrived here at 5½ o'clock this morning. It is reported her detention was caused by bad coal.

She saw nor heard nothing of the privateer *Alabama* on the voyage. She did not touch at any way port.

No news been received here since the sailing of the *Ocean Queen* for New-York.

The whaling bark *Charles & Edward*, from the Mexican coast, arrived here on the 28th inst.

The War in the Northwest.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 8.

Scouts at the head of the Colean, northwest from Lake Traverse, have written to Gen. SIBLEY, under date of the 24th ult., that they have held communication with some Sioux Indians from the country. These Indians report that most of the Sissitons are anxious for peace. They are encamped near Big Mound on the Colean to the number of 220 lodges.

The Yanctonnes are expected to arrive in the same neighborhood shortly. The Sioux are assembling on the banks of the Missouri preparatory to their crossing to this side, as they say there are no buffaloes in their country. They will be governed by the course of the Yanctonnes, as to peace or war with the Americans.

Advertisement.

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer Gold	171	100	Ill. Cen.	147¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	142¾	400	Galena R.......b3	139
1700	Erie R.......b3	125¼	100	do	137¾
200	do	125¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.b10	154
100	do.......s10	125¼	300	Chi. & R. I.	127
100	do.......bnw	125⅞	800	do.......s30	127
200	do	125¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	66¾
100	Erie Pr.	111	200	do	66¾
600	do	110¾	100	do	66¾
100	Hud. R. R.......s60	150	100	Fort Wayne....b3	141
100	do.......s30	151½	300	do.......s3	140
400	Harlem R.	173	200	do	140¼
100	do.......s3	173	100	do.......s3	140¼
700	do	174	300	do.......b3	140
400	do	173¾	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	86¼
200	do	176	200	Chi. & Alton R.	98
700	Reading R.	163¾	200	do.......bnw	99
300	do.......b3	164	100	T.H. & A. R. Pr.b3	100
200	do.......b3	164¼	200	Wabash	73
100	Mich. Cen. R.	151¾	200	Wabash Pr.	94
100	do.......b5	154¾	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	64¾
800	Mich. So. R.	114¾	400	Mar. & C 2d Pr.	61
100	M. S.&N.I.G.S.	154¾	100	Cen. Am. Tr.	59
200	do.......b3	155	300	Canton Co.......b10	74
300	Pittsburgh......b3	129	100	Cumberland....b3	82¾
1200	do	129	100	Quick. M. Co.	82½
200	do	129¾	100	do	82¾
100	do.......b3	129½	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	28

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 9—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Gazinski, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Miss M. L. Stone, eight Sisters of Good Shepherd, Mrs. Jane Vangiedo and Miss O. Vangiedo, Mme. Roche and 2 daughters, H. Upson, B. Lawrence, A. Elbs, H. Cambon, Rev. Dr. Wm. Brand, W. Jos Bingham, W. A. Virtue, C. H. Tietjen, Evart Scudder, F. Quaglia, E. C. Hooker, G. K. de Bevoise, Edward Roddis, Mr. Gazinski, Charles G. Pioget, John Smith, Wm. Bayles, John Davidson, Jas. Duncan, James McPherson, Mrs. Sykes and Sarah, William and Mary Ann, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall.—Edward Smith and lady, R. G. Berford, D. D., B. Lewis, R. W. Warrington, M. D., Mrs. Eliza Carlton, H. W. Bostwick, Mrs. Thuriot and child, Mrs. C. Corran, W. P. Sigsbee, D. A. Spencer, J. D. Waugh, wife and family, Bone Core and wife, Fire King, D. A. Bell, J. M. Smith, W. R. Doyle, 3 children and servant, McKean Buchanan, wife and daughter, M. Shraubstadter, H. D. Spencer, J. C. Ridge, W. A. Allibacon, Robert Stewart, Mrs. C. S. Hosmer, Miss Evans, Mrs. Defrees, daughter and son, Mrs. O. C. Jenkins, Mrs. P. C. Haley, S. Lewis, J. Root, J. Silversmith, Mrs P. A. Dallas, Miss A. Rosensweet, A. Dallas, M. Hugg, C. Townsend, J. Hamilton, Mrs. Wendle, L. Miller and lady, J. McGraw and wife, E. H. Hanford, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Mrs. Rhodes and two children, J. R. Fishbeck and wife, H. Rothschild, D. Mahoney, Mrs. Capt. Chase, G. Vallejo, W. Liebermann, C. Winston, Geo. T. Russell, John Levi, W. P. Carlin, Mrs. Wecharts, Mrs. Mauer and two children, Mrs. Solomon and child, T. W. Wright and wife, J. Logan, wife and family, E. Baggs, wife and family, Mrs. M. McCoy, W. H. Renaugh and wife, J. W. Wadsworth and wife, Mrs. R. S. Morrison, L. Lubosh, wife and family, J. W. Pittsinger, wife and child, W. H. Bedell and wife, Wm. Culchect and wife, Mr. Colwell and wife, J. E. Humbert, Mrs. J. C. Hall, John Gavin and wife, J. W. Wolf and wife, Mrs. Hickey, S. D. Hendrickson, wife and family, Mr. Flattery, wife and 3 children, James Bowman and wife, J. D. Kingsbury and wife, Ed. Younglove, wife and 3 children; 110 second cabin and 394 steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Varuna, from New-Orleans—G. F. Trenton and lady, E. H. Smith, G. W. Brown, 116th N. Y.; W. H. Pierce, 1st N. H.; C. H. H. Rogers, 173th N. Y.; F. Harper, 4th N. H. Engineers; Surg. Bates, 131st N. Y.; Lieut. Buckley, 8th Vt. Battery; E. C. Maley, U. S. N.; E. H. Smith, A. P. Hume, P. A. Baker, V. B.; Capt. Swaine, Capt. Hunford, Capt. Washburn, D. Tompkins, Lieut. Russmesser, and 380 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 28 | Sun sets..... 6 33 | Moon sets..11 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 44 | Gov. Island..11 33 | Hell Gate..12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 9.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Seabury, Hilton Head, D. B. Allen; Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Lizzie Baker, La Rose, Washington, F. J. Campbell; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Resolute, ———, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Ellen Southard, Howe, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Alice Ball, Ross, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Venus, (Br.,) Johnson, Londonderry, C. C. Duncan & Co.; International, (Dutch,) Small, Sa. Jago de Cuba, T. Foulke.

Brigs Starlight, (Br.,) Davison, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Morning Star, (Br.,) McManus, Matamoras, P. I. Nevius & Son; Belle, (Br.,) Crowell, Havana, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners T. R. Hammond, O'Brien, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Copy, Kelly, New-Bedford, James A. Stetson; Ivy, (Br.,) Lake, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Charles Anna, (Br.,) Branscombe, Nassau, L. B. Gager; Bessie, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; L. F. Stockton, Van Cleef, Washington, B. C. Wheeler; Albert Thomas, Robinson, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; C. C. Sadler, Felton, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Spread Eagle, Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Dragon, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.; S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; Barbara, (Br.,) Brumberg, Harbor Grace, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Copia, West, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; Harvest Home, Knowles, Newburyport, J. G. Sledwell; S. A. Reed, Reed, Norfolk, C. H. Pierson; Pennsylvania, Warner, Providence, E. P. Flanders; W. P. Williams, Simmons, Newbern, L. Kenny.

Sloop Wm. Blair, Killan, Fortress Monroe, P. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall March 30, at 10 P. M., with mails, passengers and specie to M. O. Roberts. Has had heavy weather the last four days.

Steamship Varuna, Pennington, New-Orleans March 22, at 6:30 P. M., and Key West April 2, at 4 P. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had a succession of heavy variable gales for six days. April 5, lat. 33 21, lon. 75 35, saw steamship Evening Star, hence for New-Orleans. 8th, signalized an English brig, showing 2d distg. pendant No. 4,378.

Steamship Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., April 3, with naval stores to Henry Hume. Lay in Hatteras until the 7th. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Wilcox, Norfolk, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Falcon, Charles, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Diamond, Moore, Chester, Penn., in ballast to master.

Brig Rosanna, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bartling, Demerara 42 ds., in ballast to master. Is bound to Liverpool, N. S.; put into this port for provisions and water. Has had heavy head winds.

Ship Sea Chief, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool 21 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff. 8th inst., at 9 A. M., Cape May lightship bearing W. by S., saw a large black ship, with loss of all topsails, steering for the Breakwater.

Bark Wm. H. Randall, (of Sierra Leone,) Phinney, Sierra Leone Feb. 29, with hides, etc., to Saml. Stevens & Co., of Boston, where she is bound. Since the 30th ult. encountered heavy N. W. and N. E. gales, and became short of provisions; put into this port for supplies.

Bark Champion, (of Eastport,) Gerrish, Philadelphia, via Delaware Breakwater March 23, with petroleum, bd. to Boston; put into this port short of provisions. On the 26th and 27th, off Fire Island, in a heavy gale from N. E., lost deck-load and sustained some damage to bulwarks, etc.

Brig Petrel, (of Prince Edward Island,) Clow, Inagua 18 ds., with salt to Tynes & Smith. Has had heavy weather; lost mainboom, stove bulwarks, lost and split sails, etc. Brought to this port the Captain and crew of Br. schr. Charlotte Arnold, of Ragged Island, N. S., wrecked March 15, at Inagua. The C. A. was 107 tons burden, 11 months old, and owned by Lewis P. Churchill, and John B. Arnold, of Nova Scotia; is partly insured. Vessel a total loss.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, Moncton, N. B., 4 ds., with oats to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, Parrsboro, with plaster to master.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mayflower, Henderson, Elizabethport, with coal, bound to Salem.

Schr. David B. Newcomb, Higgins, Tangier, for Salem.

Schr. Herbert, Manturn, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

April 8—Steamers Patapsco, Prometheus, Cahawba.

Ships Gen. McClellan, Robt. Campbell, Liverpool, Onward, Mary Durkee, Intrepid.

Barks Catharine, Clara Novello, Goethe, Mary Bentley, Linden.

Brigs Los Amigos, Lucy Heywood, S. B. Martha.

Schooners Danville, S. C. Evans, Francis, Minnehaha, D. Oakes, Freewill, Wm. Allen, Sybil, Arctic, Sea Breeze, Golden Gate.

April 9—Russ. steamships America, Bremen; City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; Columbia, for Havana and New-Orleans; North Star, for Hilton Head.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, hence March 28 for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain, dispatched by Howland & Frothingham. Capt. Lamb reports: Proceeded on our voyage, against strong easterly gales until April 3, in lat. 39 45, lon. 67 14, when we encountered a hurricane from E. S. E. to E. N. E., which threw the ship on her beam ends, shifting her cargo and causing her to leak badly, having at one time five feet of water in her, and the bilge pumps choked with grain; with the assistance of the passengers succeeded in keeping all her pumps going to free the ship. Have been 4 days on the coast to southward of the Highlands with strong northerly and easterly gales.

PORTLAND, April 9—The Br. bark Star of Hope, from Liverpool 48 ds., for St. John, N. B., put in on account of stress of weather and short of water.

Spoken, &c.

Java—wh. bark, 67 ds. from St. Helena for New-Bedford, (with 1,200 bbls. oil, all well,) April 7, Absecom bearing W. 30 miles.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Cld. March 28, Am. bark Malina, Denham, Trinidad de Cuba; 30th, brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; steamer Illinois, Babcock, New-York.

At Sierra Leone, Feb. 29, bark Aaron J. Harvey, for Philadelphia in 3 days.